The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 210. PITTSBURGH TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON

THE GREAT BATTLE!

THE VICTORY!

Connected Account from Friday p. m., to Saturday, p. m.

Terrible Slaughter of Rebels!

Narrow Escape of Lee and Ewell,

THE MOST DESPERATE CONFLICT OF THE WAR.

The Change of Grant's Position.

The Interminable Frank Blair Case

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

Orders for the Draft.

NO PRIVILEGED CHARACTERS

ATTENTION TO OUR WOUNDED.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

Your correspondent with the Army of the Potomac sends the following;

GENERAL GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, }
Friday, May 13—9. P. M. }

It was ascertained in the course of the day that the enemy had merely fallen back a short distance, to another defensive position—a little distance more to the right of that held by them yesterday. The total number of rebel guns in our hands on Thursday, at one time, was forty-two; but General Hancock claims to have brought off but thirty.

The ground fought over by Hancock, on Thursday, presents the most awful spectacle yet exhibited in the history of the Army of the Potomac. The dead and wounded were literally heaped up in piles. Nearly one thousand dead were lying on a piece of ground covering but a few acres. All the wounded that could be moved have been sent to Fredericksburgh.

The roads are in a horrible condition, rendering the moving of trains and artillery very difficult. In the attack by Hancock, on Thursday, Barlow's division and the advance formed in columns by battallions, followed by Birney's, in double line of battle, and Mott's and Gibbon's division, forming the second line.

The whole column advanced upon the enemy's breastworks and captured them without firing a gun. The advance was to be made with the utmost silence, and the surprise of the enemy would have been complete, had it not been for cheering by the second line. The testimony of prisoners is that, had it not been for this, both Lee and Ewell would have been captured. They had no time, however, to mount their horses, but made their escape on foot.

There is nothing in the records of this war equal to the desperation of the struggle between Hancock's and Ewell's corps, in the course of Thursday, over the possession of the rebel entrenchments.

The enemy made five furious, but unsuccessful, attempts to regain possession, charging up to the very parapets and planting their colors upon and changing shots and bayonet thrusts over it. More persistent gallantry and recklessness of life was never exhibited, on either side. A large number of rebel wounded are in our hands. Our dead have mostly been buried. Those of the enemy are still unburied.

The captured Major General Johnson acknowledges having been taken entirely by surprise by Hancock's attack. His command were enjoying their breakfast. When our troops fell upon them, he was collared by a Captain.

He says that one of his staff officers buried Gen. Wadsworth. According to his statement, Gen. Lee told his generals that he would give Grant three days to get out of the Wilderness and back to the north side of the Rapidan.

The captured division is the one that made the first attack on Griffin's division on Thursday, the 5th, and turned the right of the Sixth Corps on the evening of Friday, the 6th, capturing Generals Seymour and Shaler, who are uninjured and doubtless in Richmond by this time.

GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, }
Saturday, May 14—7 A. M. }

General Grant's turning movement to our left is being continued. The Fifth and Sixth Corps were moved during last night to the left of Burnside's position, with a view to force the rebel right from its present position. They had been ordered to attack at daylight, but no firing has been heard up to this time. It is supposed the heavy rains delayed the movement. The lines of both armies extended over the stretch of country lying between the Ny and Po rivers, the enemy facing north of east and our army south of west.

SATURDAY, May 14.—12 M.

Gens. Grant and Meade moved their headquarters at 8 o'clock this morning, and established them at 8 o'clock this morning, through a point about half a mile north of Ny river, and eight miles south of the Fredericksburg and Spottsylvania turnpike. The movement from the right to the left extends to the whole army. Hancock's corps is following Warren's and Wright's. Neither of these are as yet fully in position. As soon as they are in line an attack will be made. The enemy's lines are plainly visible from headquarters. The was no fighting this afternoon, except slight skirmishing on Burnside's left.

SATURDAY, May 14—5, P. M.

During the afternoon all the corps were moved into their new positions, Gen. Hancock now holds the extreme right, Burnside and Wright the centre, and Warren the left. The line extends equi-distant from the right and left at Spottsylvania and Fredericksburg turnpike, facing almost due South, along the South bank of the Nye River. Spottsylvania Court House, on the rebel lines, is in plain view from the elevated point of our position. About four o'clock there was sharp skirmishing for half an hour.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

Pensions to Widows.

The Senate to-day, in passing bills for pensions to the widows of Generals Whipple, Ferry and Baker, expressly declared in favor of increasing the pension of all widows of Generals killed in battle, from thirty to fifty dollars per month.

The Blair Case.

The case of General Blair came up to-day, and was rather cautiously debated by the Senate for an hour, and then sent to the Judiciary Committee, for a report on the constitutional questions involved.

Mr. Nesmith quoted a case under Jackson's Administration, as furnishing a precedent for the President's action in this matter, but several Senators intimated that they could not see it in that light.

From General Banks.

General Banks' official report of his Red river campaign has been received. He makes no mention of his reported retreat to Brashear city, and it is not credited here.

The reported killing of Col. Fessenden is incorrect, Senator Fessenden having received letters from him since the date assigned for his death.

Commandant at Belle Plain.

General Abercrombie has been appointed commandant of the military post at Belle Plain.

Where the Draft Takes Place.

The draft has been ordered only in the following States: New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Missouri and Kentucky. Vermont has filled her quota, and over seventeen hundred more, but the draft has been ordered there at the request of the Governor to compel the delinquent towns to do their share of fighting.

Congressmen Not Privileged Characters.

The statement that a delegation of Congressmen have gone down to the army is incorrect. Secretary Stanton refused to give them passes.

Called Home.

Adjutant-General Thomas has been telegraphed to come to Washington, his son-in-law, Capt. Henlin, 14th Regulars, having been killed in Monday's battle.

The Care of the Wounded.

The Indiana delegation of twelve, headed by Rev. E. B. Kilroy, arrived at Belle Plain on Tuesday, and are doing a world of good here. During the past week they have provided food for more than eleven thousand men.

The Medical Director and the agents for the Sanitary Commission are helping the Indiana boys, who are also assisted by volunteers from Washington, and are proud to serve under Indiana colors.

Mustered Out and Resigned.

Major General Ord has been mustered out of the service in that rank. Brigadier Generals Gibbon and Dodge are to be appointed Major Generals.

Major General Keys has resigned his position in the volunteer service and regular army, and his resignation has been accepted.

The Tax Bill.

The Finance Committee of the Senate will publicly report the Tax bill on Wednesday or Thursday. The questions of whisky, tobacco and petroleum will probably be decided the same day. The Committee reports most of the changes heretofore made in relation to the machinery or administrative parts of the bill, with regard to which some important amendments have been agreed upon. Commissioner Lewis has had several interviews with the Committee, to whom he has imported valuable practical information.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 5 P. M., 1864.

MAJOR GENERAL DIX:—We have dispatches from Grant to eight o'clock this morning. He states that offensive operations have been necessarily suspended until the roads become passable, that the army is in the best of spirits and feels the fullest confidence in success. The two armies are concentrated on the main road from Fredericksburg to Richmond.

The operations of General Sherman yesterday and two days hard fighting forced Johnston to evacuate Resaca.

At midnight last night General Sherman's forces were in vigorous pursuit.

No dispatches have been received from Gen. Butler to-day. At the latest report he was still operating against Fort Darling.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DIRECT FROM LEE'S CAMP.

Arrival of a Surgeon with General Wadsworth's Body.

The Rebel Loss Tremendous.

Desperate Determination Not to Give Up

GEN. STUART NOT KILLED.

LEE NOT WOUNDED.

LONGSTREET SEVERELY WOUNDED

REBELS HOPE TO WORRY OUT GRANT

Three Gallant Corps—Their Loss 27,500 Men.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—A special to the *Evening Telegraph*, from Washington, says:—A surgeon of the 66th New York regiment, who was captured with six hundred others in the third day's fight, and subsequently paroled, came into our lines on Saturday with the body of General Wadsworth, which had been interred by the order of General Lee in a neat coffin. He also saw General Longstreet in his tent. He is wounded in his collar-bone. The wound was not mortal, but would incapacitate him for active duty for some time.

Gen. J. E. B. Stuart was not down at Richmond at the time that Gen. Sheridan was near there and is now in Gen. Lee's army uninjured. The rebel loss is tremendous but there is no indication of their giving up yet.

The rebel lines are well supported by lines of interior works, and more are being constructed.

General Lee has not been wounded, as the surgeon saw and talked with him on Friday, when he gave him permission to take the body of General Wadsworth. He says their reverses only seem to exasperate them, and though are kept up by the hope and idea of exhausting us, and compelling us to abandon the contest.

Gen. Crawford who was cut off from his command of Pennsylvania Reserves, last week, and supposed to be a prisoner, is reported to have rejoined the Reserves.

Four more boat loads of wounded arrived here this morning from Acquia Creek.

Some Ohio Militia paraded along the Pennsylvania Avenue to-day, making a fine appearance.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The 2d Corps has lost 1,500 killed, 7,000 wounded, and 1,400 missing; the 5th Corps has lost 1,200 killed, 7,000 wounded, and 1,200 missing; the 6th Corps has lost 1,000 killed, 6,000 wounded, and 1,200 missing. The total loss of these three corps amount to 27,500. Burnside's losses are nearly in the same proportion.

Ten wagon loads of sanitary goods reached Fredericksburg to-day, and more will follow as soon as transportation can be obtained. The Indiana State Agent has fed over ten thousand persons gratuitously at Belle Plains, and continues the charitable work.

From Gen. Butler's Column.

Jeb Stuart's Funeral

LATEST REBEL NEWS.

RICHMOND CUT OFF.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VA. AND N. C., }
PROCTOR'S CREEK, VA., May 14, }
VIA FORTRESS MONROE. }

At daylight Gen. Burnham's Brigade charged upon the outer works at Proctor's Creek and carried the entire line, section by section. At 10 o'clock the batteries opened upon the enemy, who had fallen back to a line of heavy earth works near to Fort Darling. The enemy replied briefly until two p. m., when our batteries and sharpshooters silenced the enemy's guns. Nothing more was heard from the rebels during the day. Our batteries continued until sundown. Our loss was one hundred and fifty. We captured a few prisoners.

Major Ainsworth, of the 10th New Hampshire, was wounded. At four o'clock in the afternoon a shell exploded in the magazine of Fort Darling.

A small rebel gunboat came down opposite Fort Darling this morning, and threw shells into our camp, and then retired. Lieutenant Colonel Pond, of the 1st United States cavalry, discovered three torpedoes in the James river this morning at noon.

The enemy came out of their fortifications and attacked Gen. Hickman's forces. The fighting was altogether with musketry, and lasted till 4 o'clock, when the enemy was driven back to his works. Sharp-shooting was continued along the lines, and the rebel artillery was kept silent. At 9 o'clock last evening the enemy advanced upon our lines near the Petersburg turnpike, and a short musketry engagement ensued, which resulted in the enemy being driven back to their breastworks.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, May 16th, 9 A. M. }
VIA FORTRESS MONROE. }

The Rebel iron-clad Richmond came down last evening and opened fire on our fleet, but the monitors drove her back.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 14th says that General E. B. Stuart's funeral occurred on the 16th, in Richmond. The *Dispatch* also has the following: "The enemy has taken possession of the road leading to Louisa Court House. The telegraph wires are all cut down to Lee's army, and intelligence is received by a very circuitous route."

The following is the latest from the front:

The enemy came out of their earthworks at daylight, and attacked our right wing. Our artillery opened on the enemy and drove them back to the fortifications, with heavy loss. Our loss was slight, being under the enemy's. No officers were killed in the last engagements. Rebel prisoners say that the enemy have lost more killed than wounded during the last three days, and that 150 of our wounded were taken prisoners, belonging to the Eighth Army Corps.

The hospital boat has gone down with ninety of our wounded, to Hampton; three-fourths of them were severely wounded.

Everything is favorable.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

THE VERY LATEST.

Active Operations Suspended.

RAIN AND MUD!

FROM GRANT MONDAY MORNING.

NOTHING TO BE DONE AT PRESENT

Reinforcements Arriving

Latest from Gen. Sherman.

FIGHT AT RESACA.

OUR LOSS ESTIMATED AT 3,000.

THE UNION CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—P. M.

Your correspondent with the Army of the Potomac sends the following:

GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, }
Sunday, May 15—11 P. M. }

During last night, General Hancock's corps abandoned its position on the right of our line, and moved to the rear of the centre, and now forms the reserve.

Towards dark, last night, a lively artillery fire was commenced from Warren's front, and kept up for half an hour. The enemy replied, causing a few casualties on our side. There is no prospect of any serious collision to-morrow.

Since yesterday evening several thousand veteran troops reported for duty. More reinforcements will come up to-day. It ceased raining last evening, but the sky is overcast, and the roads are execrable.

GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, }
MONDAY, May 16, 1864. }

Operations remain at a stand-still, by reason of the mud, which is horrible. It has rained almost every day and night for a week, and the utmost difficulty is experienced in making any kind of movement.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman states that Johnston has retreated from Resaca, and that our forces are in close pursuit.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

A dispatch received by Gen. Halleck from Gen. Sherman says he had a fight yesterday at Resaca, in which we were successful. No details are given.

Gen. Sherman says he has not had time to find out our exact loss, but as near as he can judge, it is about 3,000 killed, wounded and missing. Everything was progressing very favorably. The railroad has been repaired to within seven miles of the army.

The news from the front says: Lee has received heavy reinforcements from North Carolina and Georgia.

The Fremont men have engaged the building in Baltimore, in which it was expected the Union Convention would be held, and have taken all the best rooms in the Baltimore Hotels. The Union Convention will probably be held in the Front street Theatre.

The House Ways and Means Committee are making the tariff conform with the Senate's amendments to the Tax bill, which they think will be adopted. Generally speaking, the duties will be increased nearly fifty per cent.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF LONDON

The American Question.

THE DANISH DIFFICULTY.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.

DEATH OF MEYERBEER.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The City of London from Liverpool on the 4th, via Queenstown on the 5th, arrived to-day. It is asserted that the Georgia's visit to Liverpool was that she might be surrendered for a cruise. The Southern club invited the officers to a banquet.

The previous news caused the Confederate loan to advance 4½ per cent, closing at 66@66¾.

In the House of Commons inquiry was made as to the truth of the statement that United States troops in Minnesota had been permitted to pursue Sioux Indians into British territory.

Mr. Carlisle said it was true, and offered to produce papers.

Danish war news was unimportant. A conference called for the 3d was postponed till the 4th. English journals continue to express little hope of a favorable issue.

Liverpool, May 5.—Cotton closed dull; quotations are scarcely maintained. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions steady. Petroleum tends downward.

London, May 5.—Consols for money, 90¾@90¾. Illinois Central shares, 26@24 discount. Erie, 59@61.

LIVERPOOL May 4th.

The Pope delivered an allocution denunciatory of Russia for persecuting the Catholics in Poland. The Pope's allocution to the Emperor of Mexico is published. He urges Maximilian to respect the rights of the people and of the Church.

Flour held for advance, but buyers generally held back. Wheat is steady at Friday's rates, but hardly so active. Western 7s 10d@8s 6d. Corn 3d@6d dearer; mixed, firm at 2s8 6. Beef quiet and unchanged. Beacon, steady. Lard, dull and a shade easier. Tallow, slow; sales brisk. England raised rate to 9 per cent. demand for money.

NEW YORK, May 16.

The steamer Heelay, from Liverpool on the 3d, via Queenstown on the 4th, arrived at four o'clock. Her commercial advices are anticipated. Her political news is interesting.

Meyerbeer, the great composer, died at Paris.

Paris papers say a second meeting of the Conference was called for May 3d. There was great anxiety to know if it would result in an armistice.

The *Times* and *Daily News* taunt the French government with being the cause of the difficulties through their indifference.

The English channel fleet remained in the Downs, ready to sail at twenty-four hours' notice. The officers were ordered to join their ships, and the impression prevailed that they would be ordered to the Baltic if the Austrian fleet went there.

LATEST FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Arkansas Union Elections.

COLONEL FISHBACK ELECTED

ST. LOUIS, May 16.

Wm. M. Fishback was elected U. S. Senator from Arkansas, for the short term, and is now *en route* for Washington. Judge Baxter, elected for the long term, and Col. Johnson, member elect of the House of Representatives, are also *en route* for Washington.

CAIRO, May 16.

Late advices, received from Red River, confirm the former report of the blockade of that river, and state that the rebels have two formidable batteries, one at Wilson's plantation, mounting twenty-eight guns, and one at Shaggy Point, mounting 18 guns. Guerrillas, under the notorious Bowlin, are again committing depredations in the vicinity of Charleston, Missouri. A detachment of militia, under Capt. Ewing, was after them. Adjt. Gen. Thomas and staff arrived from below to-day, *en route* for Paducah.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE NEW YORK STATE MILITIA.

BROADWAY TO BE RAILROADED.

FAREWELL TO RUSS PAVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, May 16.

The 79th militia having served their three years term have received official orders in relation to the disposition of our militia. They are expected here to-night. The 7th, 12th, 22d, and 71st regiments are prepared to start for Washington at short notice.

A decision by Judge Peckham, in the Harlem Railroad case dissolves the injunction against laying railroad tracks in Broadway, and the work is expected to commence soon.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

A FIGHT ON LAST THURSDAY

Great Preparations for Vigorous Advance

STRENGTH OF REBEL ARMY 60,000.

Our Losses up to Thursday about 600 Men.

Enthusiasm of Our Men.

DALTON EVACUATED.

TUESDAY, May 3.

At eight A. M. the assembly was sounded in Gen. Johnson's division, and it immediately moved forward and formed in line of battle about a mile in advance of its former position. Immediately after, General Howard, who, in the absence of General Thomas, had command of the 14th and 23d Corps, in addition to his own Corps, ordered forward General Stanley's division on the centre to make a demonstration to develop the enemy's strength and position. Simultaneously with this order, General Newton was instructed to endeavor to throw a regiment or two up Rocky Face, and to move along it cautiously. General Harker was instructed by Newton to execute the order, and promptly selected the 125th Ohio, Colonel Opdycke, to perform the task. The response of Colonel Opdycke and his "Ohio Tigers" was prompt, fearless, and steady. The ever an regiment climbed the steep ridge, ever and anon stopping to cross some rocky gorge, or scale almost perpendicular bluffs, where to miss a step was certain death. Arriving on the summit of the ridge, the regiment immediately encountered the skirmishers of the enemy, who in small force extended across the ridge. The enemy was driven slowly from the ridge toward Dalton, retreating before the unerring fire of the brave regiment that confronted them.

Late in the afternoon General Davis sent forward Colonel John Mitchell's brigade to move along the right centre and complete the line between General Cruft's brigade of Stanley's division and General Johnson's division. This brigade was a little *en echelon*, but when an advance of the whole line was ordered, he advanced rapidly upon a knob thickly covered with underbrush, and drove the enemy off.

The day has not brought on a regular engagement, though it has witnessed the repulse of a gallant charge made by two brigades of Geary's division, of Hooker's corps.

As I have already said, Schofield's corps is working east of the rebel positions, while Hooker's bears south-west of Dalton, and McPherson, with a large army, is aiming at Resacca, in the rear of the rebel works at Dalton. Geary's division is in front of Dug Gap, in John's mountain, which is a precipitous elevation, four and a half miles south-west of Dalton, covered with forests, some undergrowth, and loose with tumbling boulders.

About three o'clock this afternoon, Colonel Bushbeck's and Colonel Candy's brigades, the first consisting of the 119th, 134th, 154th New York, 27th, 73d, 109th Pennsylvania, and 33d New Jersey, and the latter of the 28th Pennsylvania, and 29th, 5th and 7th Ohio, were marshalled for assault. They advanced up the mountain with splendid spirit, meeting with little opposition until they toiled up the crest, where they received a withering and concentrated fire, which in twenty minutes compelled them to fall back to a plateau, on the mountain, not far from its base. The rebels were commanded by General John H. Morgan, who is now leading a division of rebel infantry. Two of our batteries were at the base of the mountain, in a field, but they could not be sufficiently elevated to be effective. At the same time the rebels could not depress their guns to contest our advance up the hillside. They were in heavy rifle-pits, and their concentrated fire was not to be borne by mortal man.

Our troops held their ground for about a half hour at the first assault. A second assault was made about 6 o'clock by the 33d New Jersey, 13th New York, and 127 Pennsylvania, led by Col. Mindel, of the former, the object being to flank the rebel right, on the crest. Like the first, it failed after a gallant fight.

Our troops withdrew about dark to their position occupied in the morning, and went into bivouac. The loss during both assaults will not exceed 250 kill and wounded.

THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

Prisoners captured to-day by our skirmishers assert that Joe Johnston has very strongly fortified all the approaches to Dalton, and will give us battle there. If so, the hard fighting will commence to-morrow, for our line, as at present formed, is within range of the enemy's artillery, which, no doubt, line all the hills in our front.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S COLUMN.

Gen. Schofield, with his corps to-day reached Newton's left, and this afternoon moved up Crow Valley, to the left of Rocky Face Ridge. He will possibly strike the enemy on his right flank. Should he succeed with an attack on his left by a column now moving forward for that purpose. Should these flank movements succeed, Johnston must of necessity vacate his almost impregnable position, and move back on Atlanta or Rome, or fight us this side of Resacca, in a less strong position. I shall not attempt to speculate upon the probable work of to-morrow, but record the movements as they occur.

MONDAY, May 9.—At six o'clock Davis' division opened the ball on the right by throwing forward his whole line toward the base of Rocky Face creek into the gaps, where the engagement took place in February last. Much difficulty was experienced in the passage of the creek, which the rebels had inundated since our last visit to Buzzard Roost; yet the difficulty was overcome by wading the stream, and an attack was at once made up the knols and hills on the left the railroad, which were gallantly carried. Hooker's brigadiers, the 113th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Warner, occupying the hill on the immediate left of the railroad, while Morgan's brigade, which occupied the centre, carried the hill to the left, or immediately to the north of Rocky Fare Ridge. Morgan's brigade was immediately thrown round on the left of the hill, carried by it, and pushed rapidly forward through a gap separating it from Rocky Fare. In his attack the fire was quite brisk, and his loss in wounded was about thirty.

At six in the morning brisk skirmish fire was heard on Rocky Face, near the position held by Newton's division, the balance of which was massed in the gaps. Musketry and artillery firing from Newton was kept up for half an hour, when a wild cheer was heard, and it is was supposed that Newton had carried the fortified gorge which impeded Harker's advance yesterday. The rebels have proved unfounded, for to-night his line is but a few hundred yards in advance of where it was last night. During the afternoon Wood's and Stanley's divisions of the 4th corps made an assault upon the base of Rocky Face from the valley, with a view of making a demonstration in favor of Newton. Very heavy skirmishing ensued, in which the line took part for a few moments, but so rugged was the slope that the jutting rocks and steep gorges rendered an assault and capture of the ridge impossible. In the operations of the day Wood lost about seventy men wounded and six killed.

At four o'clock, General Howard ordered the divisions of Stanley and Wood forward into the gaps facing the enemy's breastworks and fortifications to the right of Dalton. The movement had the desired effect, compelling the enemy to open his artillery and expose the position of his batteries. From five until after dark, a heavy fire was kept up, and when it ceased Stanley was far in advance of Davis' position of the morning and extended his line some distance up the slope of Rocky Face, supported by General Wood's division. With the exception of Davis's division, the 14th Corps was not engaged.

General Schofield, with his corps, succeeded about one o'clock in getting up and confronting the enemy's fortifications on the left of Dalton. Brisk firing was heard in the direction of his position, and I learn to-night that he holds, like the centre and right wings of the army, every foot gained during the day.

A dispatch was received at noon from Gen. McPherson, who had occupied Snake Gap, near Resaca, in Coattanooga Mountains, with his force, on Sunday night, which was within six miles of Resaca at that time. The General is directly on the enemy's flank, and is very strange that he was permitted to occupy so vital a defile without great opposition. His present position is about thirty miles in the rear of Dalton, and in all probability, the enemy, in finding his flanks and rear exposed, will fall back from the gap in front of Dalton, and give McPherson battle, or retreat hastily without offering fight.

THE LOSS ON ROCKY FACE.

The loss of Newton's division (chiefly in Harker's brigade) on Rocky Face Ridge, was up to last evening, one field and one line officer and fifteen men killed, and three line officers and thirty men wounded.

STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

The pushing forward of our column on the centre to-day has developed the fact that the enemy is very strongly fortified on the high mountain gaps around Dalton. A line of fortifications about a mile in length can be plainly seen, while Harker developed a number of strong forts on Rocky Face. Another serious hindrance to the advance of our forces, is the dense undergrowth of small trees and shrubbery, that effectually hides the enemy who, from his inaccessible position, can pour a destructive fire into our lines, without receiving severe fire in return.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

The weather to-day was exceedingly unpropitious for active operations. Heavy showers of rain fell during the entire day, with short intermissions. But, notwithstanding this, the eagerness of our troops to advance was unabated, I might say increased, for at an early hour the news of General Grant's victory over Lee spread from camp to camp, and along the whole line the shout of joy was carried until the valley rang with loud huzzas, to which frowning Rocky Face, that sternly gazed down upon us, gave back its echo. Never was more joy and enthusiasm manifested by an army, who momentarily expected to be led against the enemy's frowning fortifications and bristling guns, around which, with the aid of a glass, their cannoneers could be easily discerned.

Had the command been given to assault the works at that moment, when the spirits of the whole army were elated, no one can doubt the result. We would have had a repetition of Mission Ridge upon a larger scale, with, I fear, however a very heavy loss. Generals Sherman and Thomas are slow to sacrifice life by direct assault, when the same results can be worked out by strategy.

THE BALL OPENED.

At half past seven, in the midst of a heavy rain shower, brisk skirmish fire was heard on Rocky Face, between Harker's advance and the enemy. It lasted only fifteen minutes, when a lull of an hour followed.

AN ARTILLERY DUEL.

At half past eight Davis's artillery awoke the enemy from their meditations upon Lee's discomfitures by vigorous shelling which drew forth no response for some time. Late in the afternoon a few guns opened from a point on Rocky Face, when Brydge's Illinois battery was moved into position, and opened upon the battery on the ridge. The third shot was effective, and was placed among the rebel guns, which were silenced for an hour.

At 1 o'clock it again opened upon Stanley's line of battle, exposed in the fields in the valleys. The 5th Indiana Battery took position and in conjunction with Brydge's, promptly silenced the fire from Rocky-face. For some time all was quiet; the rain poured down in torrents, as though Heaven had opened its flood-gates to deluge the earth. For half an hour together not a sound was heard except the occasional witticism from a mirth-provoking soldier, and the *reparte* of his companions, interrupted by an occasional report of a rifle or cannon. Thus the skirmishing waged all day, and night found us still in our former position, with our front well protected by hastily constructed fortifications.

Battery C, 1st Ohio Artillery, and Houghtelling's Battery, of the 14th Corps, were ordered into an a ivanced position, early in the morning, by Gen. Thomas, who personally went out under a brisk sharpshooter's fire, and pointed out the positions to be taken, and the point upon which to direct their fire. These batteries did excellent work, and spread terror into the enemy's lines, the men comprising which could be distinctly seen, at each discharge of our guns, running in all directions.

INDICATIONS OF REBEL RETREAT.

The very faint responses to our fire to-day is unaccountable. Some are of the opinion that the enemy is retiring a large portion of his force to confront and drive back McPherson, who yesterday advanced nearer to Resaca. Others believe that the quiet was owing to the dispirited condition of the army, over news from the Rapidan and Richmond. That the enemy cannot spare many troops from the front is evident, inasmuch as they have but two corps in our front.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S MOVEMENTS.

The 23d Corps, which had been developing the enemy on the left of Rocky Face, this morning met the enemy in very heavy forces, and retired to his position of yesterday, about one mile in the rear, where he held the enemy in check.

GENERAL ED. M'COOK'S CAVALRY—REPULSE OF ONE OF OUR BRIGADES.

Yesterday a brigade of McCook's cavalry division, which has been making demonstrations for some days on Schofield's left, engaged two rebel brigades of infantry. The charge was led by Col. La Grange, of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, who, every body agrees, is one of the bravest of the brave brigade commanders of cavalry. After frequent assaults upon the wall of rebel infantry, our cavalry was repulsed, Col. Lo Grange captured, after two horses were shot under him, and a large portion of the command wounded or captured, including Capt. Starr, of the 2d Indiana, who escaped from his captors and came in.

SHERMAN'S WHOLE ARMY MOVES TO FLANK JOHNSTON.

No movement, up to dark, had been made by the troops. The camp fires shone brightly—nothing in the enemy's range of vision had been moved. The night was dark, and by the time it had fully overspread nature, a sudden, stealthy life was infused into the hitherto recumbent troops. Hooker moves his corps to the right, and being near at hand, reports before daylight to McPherson. Schofield comes drifting in the same direction from his fruitless position east of Rocky Face. Other corps follow; perhaps, when daylight comes, the enemy will discover that he has permission, if he chooses, to mass on the division on the right front, which being done, and their lines broken, he may pass through to Chattanooga—all this if he pleases. But there is an ominous drift toward Resaca. The price of his looking at Chattanooga would be Atlanta and liberty. Sherman, at last, has indicated the point where he intends to thrust, and if Dalton is not in our possession by the day after to-morrow morning, there are no warnings in history for rebel generals.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 12.

The morning breaks brightly, and the pickets for once are quiet. Supplies have all disappeared from Tunnel Hill during the night, and to the rear, out of sight of the enemy, long columns of infantry are still moving to the right. The impression is abroad that the rebels have fallen back from Dalton, and it is hinted that a reconnoisance will be made this afternoon to determine the fact.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, says:

From General Sherman there is an official confirmation of the evacuation of Dalton by the rebel Gen. Johnson, and additional to this we have a report that the railroad south of Dalton was destroyed by Gen. McPherson. It will be remembered that the latter moved from Huntsville to Resaca and took position near that place at Snake Creek Gap. Gens. Schofield and Howard moved at the same time from Cleveland. Thus Johnson was flanked on the right and left. As the enemy retreats these articles are operating on his flanks, with considerable success. The retreat of Johnson was preceded by considerable fighting in front of Dalton but of this we have no particulars.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP HIBERNIAN.

FARTHER POINT, May 16.

The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool 5th, via Londonderry 6th, arrived from Quebec, passed this point this evening. Her advices are one day later.

Liverpool, May 6th.—Cotton market closing flat at Thursday's quotations. Breadstuffs firmer, and all descriptions are quite buoyant. Provisions steady. Petroleum tends downward.

London, May 6.—Consols for money 90¼@90⅝; Ill. scrip shares 24@26 discount; Erie shares 58@60. Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £113,500. English and foreign wheat firm, with a fair business. Flour steady. Barley firm.

Another report says English and foreign wheat and flour are held at good prices, and floating cargoes are nearly all sold at 1s advance since this day week.

There had been no movement in Denmark. It was considered that the Conference had come to an untimely end. The *Times* thinks that it might as well be abandoned. The *Morning Post* is very warlike toward Prussia and Austria.

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By the LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA (INMAN) LINE. Sailings of the following magnificent steamers, leaving Liverpool for New York, touching at Queenstown every week:

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City of Washington	2,760 "	Kangaroo	1,574 "
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City of Cork	1,545 "	Bosphorus	448 "
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Fare from Liverpool to New York $35.

The City of Cork will leave New York for Queens town and Liverpool on the 18th, when a limited number of Second Class Passengers will be received at $35 in Greenbacks.

Also by the well-known vessels of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY LINE of Mail steamers as follows:

Hiberian	2,500 tons	Nova Scotian	2,200 tons
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Damascus	2,200 tons	Moravian	2,600 tons
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These steamers leave Liverpool every THURSDAY, touching at Londonderry for the Irish and Scotch passengers and the mails.

Fare from Londonderry to New York, $27 00.

Also, by TAPSCOTT'S LINE of Clipper Sailing Packets leaving Liverpool for New York twice a week, and the "X" LINE of London Packets, leaving London for New York every ten days. TAPSCOTT'S LINE comprises the following ships:

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Monarch of the Sea	2,000	Caravan	2,000
Cynosure	2,000	Emerald	2,000
Dreadnaught	2,250	Victory	2,000
Albion	2,250	General M'Clellan	2,000
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Persons coming out by this line need not want for a "Captain's letter," as by the other lines, but will be received on presenting their tickets at Liverpool, and forwarded without delay.

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From Dublin	$25 00	From Waterford	$26 00
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Parties having friends to bring out, or about visiting the old country, will find it to their advantage to get their tickets from the undersigned. His rates are always low, and in every case the utmost satisfaction is guaranteed.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TRIAL OF JAMES SIMMS.

[Continued from Second Page.]

Afternoon Session.

The court re-assembled at two o'clock, when the examination of witnesses was commenced.

DR. WILLIAM HAMILTON was the first witness examined. The Doctor stated that he resided in Allegheny city, and on the evening of the 7th of March was called upon to attend the deceased. He found him sitting on a chair in Milligan's drug store. Upon examination he discovered he had received a wound near the centre of the chest, in the left side, which would, in his opinion cause death, which occurred in fifteen minutes after the cutting.

WM. J. STUBBS was next sworn. He stated that he was a deputy sheriff, and that on the evening of the 7th of March last he was passing along Federal street, Allegheny, and when near the crossing of the railroad he observed a number of persons, apparently int xicated, standing on the sidewalk. They were talking very loud, which culminated in a fight. After the fight was over three of the parties crossed over the street, one of whom, Sims, was in his shirt sleeves, and bare headed. The party recrossed the street to the railroad tracks, when witness saw Sims with a knife in his hand. One of his companions tried to get him to go away but he refused to do so, saying that "this is the d—l son of-a-bitch who has my hat." The witness did not see Sims cut any one with the knife. During his cross-examination counsel for defence asked the witness whether in his opinion Sims was not very drunk at the time he saw him on the evening of the 7th of March, to which question

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

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The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1864.

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Lee's Retreat.

That LEE does not retreat a step further or faster than he is absolutely compelled, is quite evident. That he retreats at all, under the circumstances, is, perhaps, the best evidence we could have of the superiority of our army over his, and the best possible ground of hope. The fact that he has intrenchments to fall back to, behind which he fights at each succeeding stage, should not be lost sight of. It is apparent, however, that he will not long be able to choose his position as he has thus far done; for, it is said, some time been laboring, is in a forward state.

Nor should we forget another thing. On the Rapidan, LEE had his strongest position. He was compelled to abandon it, however, as well as other positions which he subsequently took up. To accomplish this, our army sustained severe losses,—not, however, equal to those sustained by the enemy. At this stage, General GRANT is reinforced till his army is nearly equal in numbers to what it originally was, and that, too, without weakening any other point. His supplies, also, are constant and abundant, and the *morale* of the army is unimpaired.

How is it with the enemy? To resist GRANT LEE had collected all the men that could be raked and scraped from every quarter. This is the undoubted fact. He cannot receive reinforcements without uncovering Richmond—at least without so depleting the force relied on for its immediate defense, as to make the operation resemble the expedient of the sailor, who undertook to make his blanket larger by cutting off the bottom and splicing the top. He may get some reinforcements, but it will be at this risk; and the numbers he will receive cannot equal those sent to GRANT. But wherein his situation is most unlike GRANT'S is the fact that the railroads in his rear have been cut, and he is short of supplies. He may be able to make another stand, and perhaps manifest stubbornness for some time yet; but it is not in the nature of things that he can do this indefinitely. There must be a limit to this. Unless the rebel resources are greater than our own, there can be no end but failure for LEE and complete success for GRANT.

The Tariff Again.

The true way to discuss the tariff, we believe, is from a high stand-point, viewing the whole country as one family, whose interests, while seemingly varying, yet are indubitably common. How lamentable it seems when members of a household go their several ways, aiming for a selfish purpose, unmindful of the common weal. Is it less hurtful to the national family for the interests to be arrayed against each other, as though any real prosperity could come from such antagonism? Suicidal as this appears, large classes in this country have, since its foundation, jealously opposed each other on this question, while the continuous stream of treasure flowing eastward attests who has profited by our difference of views. The opposition of the agricultural interest to the protection of the manufacturing has always been a source of bitter contention, and yet nothing could rest on more imaginary grounds. Nay, more, nothing could be more widely self-destructive than this opposition. The argument is this: A high tariff destroys competition by the cheaper foreign article, and makes goods dearer to the farmer, while it shuts up the European market to his produce. Viewed in this channel, it is death to the farmer, and, hence, the ports should be open that he may buy his iron, his stuffs, and his implements at the low prices that pauper labor affords, and pay for the same with the produce of his land. If there is anything more in it than this, we have not yet learned it. And so the agriculturist would see the factory and the furnace closed, and leave the mine unworked, for the want of some small degree of enlightenment as to his real interest. It would seem silly to seriously combat such an argument in a manufacturing Commonwealth, but we will venture a proposition or two for some even within these bounds, who may never have seen beyond the end of their own noses.

Suppose by a sufficiently protective tariff the price of everything a farmer or anybody else uses should be greater, as it would without doubt. These very prices would create a home competition that would drain Europe of its labor, gradually moderate the prices to a stable paying point, and furnish a better market for the farmer's produce right at his door.

How does it impoverish a man to pay a greater price for what he consumes, if the cause which enhances those prices, also augments his means to pay with?

We might go on to show that a high tariff in this country would operate beneficially to Europe itself. The drawing off its surplus labor would appreciate what is left behind, elevate the condition of the laborer there, and benefit the world.

Whatever ennobles labor is a blessing to mankind, for the great mass are laborers. Labor is the great staple of the world, and no interest prospers healthily when this is furnished at less than its proper cost.

But we are not now arguing for Europe, more than to apply a great principle of common weal.

Men, we know, will not generally be argued into a doctrine different from the old grooves in which they have run for generations. But necessities arise which force men to change their practice, if not their views. When the pocket is pinched, there is no help for an altered policy. The Great Rebellion has made such an occasion for this country, and a high tariff will no doubt be the result. But how high should it be? Some would say, make it so high that a great revenue shall come in to the Government, but not so high as to stop importations, for that would defeat the object. If this is so, then it may hereafter be easily proved that a part is equal to the whole. The fallacy lies in mentally separating the government and the people. Surely if we keep *all* our money at home, we can better than otherwise afford to pay our debts among ourselves.

We are, however, running into a repetition of views expressed in a former article. There are other things we desire to say, touching what Congress should do relating to great particular interests, when time and space permit.

THE "FENIAN BROTHERHOOD" has an offset, which, thus far, is supposed to be confined to England, in what is styled the "Southern Independence Association," over which Lord SHAMCLIFF, a peer of the realm, presides. Another peer, the Marquis of Bath, leads the list of vice presidents, followed by a long list of associates, titled and otherwise, including about twenty members of the House of Commons. Not a few clergymen of the Church of England are included in the list. The inevitable ROEBUCK and LINDSAY are there, and so is professor AYTOUN, of Edinburgh, and of *Blackwood's Magazine*. This organization, unlike the Fenians, appeals directly and openly for public support, in behalf of "Southern independence," and publishes its proceedings in the papers.

A soldier of the First Pennsylvania cavalry, in the Potomac army, was a short time since found asleep near Warrenton, Virginia, having slept twenty-four hours. He stepped up to his captain, and said: "Captain, I die to-morrow at four o'clock, and the war will end in June. You have no more for me to do." As the clock struck four on the following day he died without a groan.

The Danish engineers have discovered an ingenious contrivance for keeping their opponents exposed to a heavy fire, by a sort of invisible fence, made of strong wire, supported at stated distance by timber posts inserted in the ground. It must take, at all events, some precious minutes to overcome this obstacle, during which the attacking troops would be open to a destructive fire without any shelter. The intrenchments at Duppel are surrounded by these formidable barriers.

The Labors and Needs of the Sanitary Commission.

The magnitude of the work now being done by the Sanitary Commission on the sanguinary fields of Virginia and Georgia cannot be fully realized, from the fact that the public mind is too much occupied with the news of battles and the other fact that the members of this noble association are too busily employed in their benevolent and self-sacrificing duties to furnish statements of their operations for the public eye. The Commission has with each of our Army Corps in Virginia and in the Southwest, a complete and thoroughly experienced staff of surgeons, superintendents, nurses, dressers, an ambulance and stretcher corps, commissaries of hospital supplies, and vast depots in the rear of each army containing all necessary articles to supplement the regular army supplies for the use of our sick and wounded. In addition to the foregoing, the Commission have established at Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Aquia Creek, City Point, Yorktown, Fortress Monroe, Chattanooga, and other points, immense lodges for the temporary relief of wounded soldiers. They have also specially chartered and fitted up steamers, and supplied hospital cars on the railroads for the removal of the wounded from the scene of battle.

The labors of the Commission, it will be seen, are manifold and onerous, and in their transaction require the expenditure of vast sums of money. We learn that the very general impression that the Sanitary Commission has an overflowing treasury, accumulated from the receipts of the late Sanitary Fairs, is a mistake. The Fairs held in the western cities have not transmitted a dollar to the United States Sanitary Commission, the money derived therefrom being contributed to the relief of the soldiers from those States in the armies of the southwest. Of the receipts of other Fairs, but a small amount has found its way into the treasury of the Commission, the greater amount being expended in the local hospitals attached to the army, and to the purchase of articles for the soldiers' comfort, now being made up and forwarded to the various depots in the armies. The Commission is now, and will be necessarily for some months, at great expense to maintain their operations, and the exertions and contributions of the humane and patriotic, it is hoped, will not be diminished in the least, but, on the contrary, be largely increased. The Commission assures their friends that at the close of their labors they will present such an exhibit of their operations as will not only gratify but amaze them.

Oil Intelligence.

THE BULL CREEK OIL WELLS OF VIRGINIA.

The above oil wells are situated in Virginia, six miles above Marietta and four miles back from the Ohio river, on Bull creek. These wells are beginning to attract a good deal of attention, and lands are being purchased along the creek, extending miles into the interior. We heard of one purchase made last week to the extent of 1,700 acres. The purchaser is an experienced business man, and understands the oil trade in all its bearings. The creek is too shallow to navigate, therefore the oil procured must be hauled to the Ohio river by wagons, then shipped east or west at the option of the owner.

At the present time there are four wells in successful operation in the quarter referred to. The total yield at present averages about 450 barrels per day. This will soon be increased, as a number of our enterprising oil men are now engaged there, and new machinery is being introduced. In fact, nothing will be wanting in the way of money, machinery, or enterprize to produce the desired results. On Saturday we noticed a lot of machinery being shipped to one of the wells which is principally owned in this city. Below we furnish a brief account of the character and capacity of each well up to a very recent date.

THE "BIG WELL."

This well has proved the most profitable so far. It is owned by Messrs. BREWER, BURKE & Co., RICHARDSON, HARLEY & Co., and the "Bergen Oil Co." The average yield per day, at present, is 250 barrels. The Company are making extensive improvements, and new wells will be sunk as soon as possible.

SHRIVER & COUNT'S WELLS.

These wells continue in successful operation. One of the number is owned by the parties named above. Their average yield per day is 50 barrels each. These owners are also making extensive arrangements to sink more wells, also to improve these now in operation.

THE PRINCE WELL.

This well, as the name indicates, is owned by Mr. PRINCE, and has been in successful operation for some time. The average yield is 75 barrels per day. Of course the owner expects a large increase, and there will be no lack of enterprise in realizing this expectation.

OIL TERRITORY AND THE PRICE OF OIL.

The excitement on Bull Creek and in the vicinity, in regard to oil territory, was on the increase. Sales were taking place, the owners in all cases realizing a handsome bonus. The prospect for procuring oil was very favorable. This region will, no doubt, be thoroughly tested the present season. The oil produced from these wells differs from all others, and is said to be a very excellent article. The present price at the wells is $8.00 per barrel.

Touching the cause of the flow of oil wells, the Oil City *Register* gives the theory of a correspondent as follows:

"A very common inquiry is, 'what makes the oil-wells flow?' The answer, equally common, is 'the gas which we strike, throws the oil out;' thus conveying the impression that both oil and gas exist in the bowels of the earth. This is the common theory, the generally received opinion.

"My own opinion—and 'tis but an opinon—is that the theory is erroneous. I venture to assume the position that gas—as such—does not necessarily exist in the subterranean cavities whence we get our oil; but that it is created, so to speak, and eliminated at the time we 'strike oil,' and not before; that the gas was, prior to the 'strike,' veritable oil, and nothing else; and that so soon as we remove the pressure from the oil, it being highly volatile, the gas is eliminated.

"It is well known that gases are reduced to liquids by compression, and liquids to solids by cold, and *vice versa*.

"Is it not reasonable to assume that a liquid, at the depth of five hundred feet from the surface, would be, and is subjected to a high degree of pressure, and that if a gas existed there, it would, by virtue of that pressure, be made to assume that form requiring the smallest amount of space?

"I believe it is not denied that oil and gas are chemically the same; that the oil, obtained from all flowing wells is nearly the same in gravity, and that it is very volatile until the gravity is reduced by exposure to the atmosphere, or the application of heat. So volatile, indeed, that its volume is materially diminished within the first few hours.

"So sudden is the change from the liquid to the gaseous state, when ejected from the wells, that ice is sometimes found at the orifices, even in warmest weather.

"It is a well known fact, that in the conversion of solids to liquids, and liquids to solids, a large quantity of heat disappears, or becomes latent. Bearing this fact in mind, the rationale of the presence of ice at the mouth of a flowing oil well is readily explained. The moment the drill enters the cavity, or fissure of the rock containing oil, the pressure—excepting that of the atmosphere and water—is removed. The pressure being removed; and the oil being volatile, a portion is suddenly converted into gas. Occupying more space in the gaseous state, being elastic and lighter than oil, the gas—finds vent through the puncture made by the drill of the 'operator,' carrying with it, in its hasty exit, its own parent—the oil. That the exit is hasty, and the relationship not yet wholly dissolved, is fully proven by the violently excited and spumous conditions of the parties, so to speak, upon arrival.

"But the process of the change requires heat; hence we find circumjacent substances robbed of a portion of the heat they contain. Water being present, yields to the exigencies of the case so liberally that it even losses its own identity. The result is ice.

"Upon no other hypothesis, I apprehend, can this phenomenon be rationally explained.

"I have thus given you, in compliance with your request, my opinion, as to the cause why our wells flow; and some of the reasons for the faith that is within me.

"If may be correct; I certainly may be in error.

"If I have advanced a single idea that may furnish yourself or friends food for thought, I may congratulate myself upon having done something, however little it may be, in aid of the solution of an obscure problem.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE AND THE PRESIDENT.—In the Methodist Conference, at Philadelphia, Saturday, the Committee on the State of the Country submitted the following report:

The Committee on the State of the Country have considered the following subject, submitted to them by the General Conference, viz:

WHEREAS, It is a well-known fact that the Methodist Episcopal Church was the first to tender its obligations to the Government, under the Constitution, in the days of Washington; and whereas, the fair record of the Church has never been tarnished by disloyalty; and whereas, our ministers and people are truly and deeply in sympathy with the Government in its efforts to put down the Rebellion and set the captive free; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to proceed to Washington, and to present to the President of the United States the assurance of our Church, in a suitable address, that we are with him in heart and in hand in the present struggle for human rights and free institutions.

Milwaukee, it is said, manufactures more leather than any city in the West. The Wisconsin Leather Company alone, last year, produced more than half a million dollars' worth of leather. Two additional large tanneries are now in process of building.

In Detroit there is a manufactory for splitting and grinding peas; the raw material being obtained chiefly from Canada. It divides the peas into two sizes, and splits them at the rate of a barrel every five minutes. A kiln-drying apparatus is connected with it, intended chiefly for cargoes of damaged grain, and shippers and underwriters who are so unfortunate as to sustain damage to cargoes will find it of great advantage.

Military Intelligence.

Included in the reinforcements that have been sent to Grant are artillery trains designed for future use at the gates of Richmond.

The headquarters of the Lieutenant General and General Meade, are always established near each other, and in action the two Generals and their staffs are always together. General Meade retains the immediate command of this Army, while General Grant exercises a general supervision upon the movements over the whole field. It is suggested that Grant does the principal planning, and that Meade looks more particularly after tactics.

The *Army and Navy Journal* remarks that "the whole experience of this war has shown that to rout either of the two armies is hardly possible. In a country like Virginia even a defeated army can retain its organization and continue fighting. It may be that the final result will be determined simply by the comparative ability of the combatants for prolonged endurance." Gen. Grant, when he proposed to "fight it out on that line, if it took all summer," evidently had this idea in his mind. It is, therefore, gratifying to know that he is being reinforced.

A letter dated Charleston, West Virginia, on the 8th, says, the wisest of the expeditionists that left there under General Crook were reliably unable to guess the destination. The writer indulges in the following:

It is simply that this advance under General Crook is part of a great plan to change the base line of our military operations southward from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Potomac to the line of the great Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and, in transferring it thus far, to push it, of course, still further through Virginia and North Carolina to the borders of the extreme Southern States, parallel to a line stretching from Atlanta to Savannah, or Charleston, a new suppositious rebel base line. The plan is simple, grand, has the characteristics of the great military successes with which history makes us acquainted—audacity, and is entirely worthy the genius of the General-in-chief, as its full consummation would be disastrous to the rebels. It assumes that the Army of the Potomac is to take and hold Richmond and Petersburg, thus bringing down the eastern end of the line, which, in the West, has already been pushed down at Chattanooga and Knoxville; while this expedition from West Virginia is to carry the center, possess and repair the railroad in its full extent from Richmond to Chattanooga, receiving its supplies as soon as communications can be opened out, partly by Potomac, by rail—while it destroys the vast salt-works about Abingdon, so vital to the Confederacy, and holds the rich valleys of South-western Virginia—a continuation of East Tennessee in fertility—as a subsidiary, but not unimportant object.

To General Averill, with his strong column of cavalry, assisted by General Gallup, who is moving up the Sandy with a similar force, and striking the railroad near Wytheville, is assigned the part of dispossessing Breckinridge and Buckner of the salt works, and connecting with our forces in East Tennessee, which co-operate, meantime, from the South; while Gen. Crook is to reach the railroad near Newbern, deploy upon it, and await developments in the East and West. It will be borne in mind all the while that Gens. Sigel and Stahl are proceeding up the Shenandoah Valley in the same general direction with the force from here, and that since Gen. Lee has drawn all his cavalry out of North Virginia, they will probably meet little opposition, but pass through Staunton to Lynchburg, thus entirely completing the occupation of the main Central Virginia railroad, the backbone, the spinal marrow, etc., of the Southern Confederacy.

There are very many of the mental and military characteristics of Lieut.-General Grant to be discovered in his reports of his actions, and especially in the report of his last battle at Chattanooga. It appears among other things, that he would not be inclined to give up a field or a purpose on small provocation, but would be apt to contest it with the enemy until it was either decidedly won or decidedly lost. The significance of such sentences as these is apparent.

He sent an order from Chattanooga to Gen. Burnside at Knoxville, saying:

"Should Longstreet move his whole force across the Little Tennessee, an effort should be made to cut his pontoons on that stream *even if it sacrificed half the cavalry of the Ohio army.*"

Further on he addressed the same officer:

"I can hardly conceive the necessity of retreating from East Tennessee. If I did at all, *it would be after losing most of the army.*"

On the 19th of October last, after assuming command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, he telegraphed from Louisville to Maj. Gen. Thomas whose army was in great straits at Chattanooga:

"Hold Chattanooga *at all hazards.*"

Spottsylvania Court House, mentioned in the dispatches from the seat of war in Virginia, is the county seat of Spotsylvania county. It is a village of less than two hundred resident inhabitants, situated on the Po (or Ta) river, a branch of the Mattapony. It is twenty or twenty-two miles east of Orange Court House, about fourteen miles southwest of Fredricksburg, and by the nearest wagon roads, sixty-five miles northwest of Richmond.

The Committee on Naval Affairs has prepared a report recommending New London, Conn., as a proper site for a navy yard for the construction and repair of iron-clads. Representative Kelley, of the same committee, dissents, and favors League Island.

The burning of Gonaives, Hayti, on the 7th of April, is confirmed. One hundred and sixty houses and stores were destroyed, and five lives were lost. The loss is estimated at $20,000,000, Haytien currency. Gonaives is a town in Hayti, sixty-five miles northeast of Port-au-Prince.

Brig. Gen. Joshua T. Owens, of Pennsylvania, is not dead as was reported. He is still on duty, having only lost a finger.

A Paris correspondent writes: "I must for an instant allude to a new fashion, grounding my statements on a picture in the *Journal Illustre*. I hinted some weeks ago that ladies were about to wear 'tail coats.' The time has arrived for that innovation, and only last night I beheld with astonishment, not un mixed with terror, many ladies in silk dress coats, white waistcoats, shirts, collars, and cravats—they have assumed them all in turns. What remains for them to wear? And echo answers—Well, never mind what echo answers, but a Highland chieftain's wife, and will no doubt assume. But who am I that I should interfere with ladies' toilets? Only I do hope they won't get into the habit of standing with their backs to the fireplace and their hands in their pockets."

Hon. Charles B. Calvert, of Maryland, Representative of the late Congress, died at his residence, near Bladensburg, Prince George's county, on Thursday afternoon, after an illness of forty-eight hours, unconscious and speechless from the time he was taken ill.

Wendell Phillips asserted a truth in his lecture in New York, last week, when he said, "The majority never ruled a nation. A compact, intense minority always rules a nation."

Destitution in East Tennessee.

EDWARD EVERETT, Treasurer of the New England contributions for the relief of East Tennesseans, publishes the subjoined extracts from a letter from Rev. Dr. Humes, chairman of the Knoxville Relief Association, illustrative of the prevailing distress in East Tennessee. Dr. Humes is a clergyman of the Episcopal church, of the highest respectability. The supplies purchased by the Massachusetts Relief Society have for some time been arriving at Knoxville, at the rate of a car load daily.

"KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 2d, 1864.

"Hon. E. Everett—Dear Sir: Little incidents tend to convey a clearer impression of the great destitution prevailing in East Tennessee. Since writing you to-day, I have had a conversation with Brig. Gen. McLean of the U. S. Army, who arrived in town night before last. He made the journey from Cincinnati through the mountains to this place on horseback. After crossing the Cumberland mountains which divide Kentucky and Tennessee he relates, that about 12 or 13 miles north of Jacksborough, he and his staff observed a log-cabin near the roadside, that had a very forlorn and dilapidated appearance, the door being broken, the chinking between the logs gone and the chimney in a wretched condition. Three children stood in or near the door-way, looking disconsolate and emaciated. Their father was a soldier in one of the Tennessee regiments of the Federal army, and had been taken prisoner by the rebels. The mother had taken one of her children and gone to Jacksborough to obtain something to eat, leaving the other three at home. Soon after passing the house, General McLean dined, and sent a portion of the dinner to the children. The messenger who carried it told, on his return, that when he entered the cabin with the food, one of the childen clutched at it with the eagerness which is excited by ravening appetite. The General sent back a message to the regiment which was some miles behind following him, informing the soldiers of the facts of the case and he supposes that they have left of their rations, to feed the almost starving children of their fellow-soldier. About five miles this side of the log-cabin, he and his staff met the mother and child returning from Jacksborough to their comfortless home. She had succeeded in getting a little flour. That was all. General McLean is a son of the late Judge McLean, formerly of the U. S. Supreme Court, and leaves here to-morrow morning to join Gen. Thomas's Army.

"The county of Campbell where this scene occurred has suffered sadly from the war and almost from the beginning of it. On last Saturday I was asked as an officer of the Relief Society to give attention to the case of a woman of that county, who was the mother of a number of little children and whose husband is in the Federal army. She had nothing to eat at home, it was represented, and had come to Knoxville, thirty or forty miles to obtain food. A gentleman of reputation from another county endorsed the application for aid, from personal knowledge of the parties.

"I am, yours truly and respectfully,

"THOS. W. HUMES."

From recent investigations in France, it appears that the increase of the precious metals in that country is far from being the only cause of the rise in the necessaries of life. In the sixteenth century wheat rose to more than double the price, this rise corresponding with the conquest of America; but from 1860 to the present day the average price of wheat has varied but very little, notwithstanding the enormous influx of gold. The Russian war raised the price of hemp, as the American war has raised the price of cotton; but the average price of the necessaries of life is evidently not seriously affected by the rise of gold and silver, and gold has only contributed to the rise so far as it creates new centers of consumption; consequently the exorbitant prices, in this country, of the necessaries of life are greatly owing to unrighteous monopolies, and to taking advantage of the necessities of the times.

IMPORTANT FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

Arrival of the First Steamer for the Season from the Upper Lakes—News of the Upward Bound Fleet.

The propeller *Dubuque*, Captain Pelky, which went up to Lake Superior last Fall, and wintered there, arrived at Detroit on Wednesday afternoon. She left Houghton on the morning of Thursday, May 5th. Portage Lake was clear of ice, and had been for several days before her departure. She had no difficulty at the entry, although the water was very low, being lower than it was last year at the opening of navigation. She encountered considerable ice in the lake between Portage entry and Marquette, and was compelled to lay over one night before she could get into the harbor at Marquette, the ice having been driven into the harbor by the northeast winds. The ice, however, was weak and rotten, and the propellor readily forced her way into the dock.

The winter on the Upper Peninsula has been for the most part mild. Although the snow has been of considerable depth the weather has been pleasant. There have been a few days of very intense cold, more severe than any experienced for many years. The snow is now all gone for three or four weeks, and before the propeller left there had been some very mild spring weather. Business was very active and promised to be more flourishing than ever before.

Mining operations are to be carried on extensively during the coming season, which will undoubtedly excel any previous one in the development of the resources of this region. The silver mines have created great excitement, and led to large investments by capitalists, who are determined to proceed at once to fully investigate the subject and develope what new fact they may with regard to the precious metals in the peninsula. When navigation is fully open we may expect to see such a rush for this locality as was never before witnessed.

The propeller met at Marquette the steamers Cleveland and Planet, and the propellers Iron City and Northern Light. She left Marquette at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, and at 6 P. M. of the same day she met the steam tug Prindiville off Grand Sauble with a dredge for Ontagon harbor. The next morning at 2 A. M. she passed the steamer Traveller off White Fish Point, bound up, also at the same place and time the schooners Challenge and Wagstaff. At 9 A. M. she arrived at the Sault Ste Marie, where she met the propellor Meteor, bound dp. In the St. Mary's river, not far below the falls, she passed the vessels Middlesex and Yorktown, also bound up. The schooner Wings of the Morning was unloading coal at Detour; the schooner Wellington was also lying at the same place. The tug Mary Willis, which was the first to leave here this spring en route from Buffalo to Lake Superior, has arrived in safety. The latter steamer on her passage up found the residents on the Michipoctan Island in a starving condition, and rendered them relief for the time being. The Dubuque had a pleasant passage all the way down, encountering no ice, except as above mentioned, between Portage and Marquette and in the harbor at Marquette. The lake below and St. Mary's river were free from ice, as were also the passages at the Detour Island. The Dubuque brought down sixty-five passengers, eighty-two tons of copper from Hancock and one hundred and thirty-two tons of pig iron from Marquette, besides one hundred and ninety half barrels of white fish and a large number of empty beer barrels.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Scientific Miscellany.

In the great desert of Sahara, in 1860, five artesian wells were opened, around which vegetation thrives luxuriantly. Thirty thousand palm trees and one thousand fruit trees were planted, and two thriving villages established. At a depth of little over five hundred feet, an underground river or lake was struck, and from two wells live fish have been thrown up, showing that there is a large quantity of water underneath.

The world contains one thousand millions of inhabitants, who speak three thousand and sixty-four different languages, and are of one thousand different forms of religion.

A new cure for hydrophobia has been discovered, in England, in the common nitrate of silver. It is said to decompose the saliva, and neutralize the virus. The best form of application is said to be to introduce the solid substance into the wound as soon as possible after the bite.

Silver has been discovered in Michigan, near Lake Superior. One tract which was bought of Government a few weeks since for two hundred dollars, has recently been sold for six thousand.

It is said that the commerce of the world requires three million able-bodied men to be constantly traversing the sea. The amount of property annually moved on the water is from fifteen hundred to two thousand millions of dollars; and the amount lost by casualties of the sea average twenty-five millions of dollars.

There are now published in the United Kingdom, 1,250 newspapers, distributed as follows: England, 919; Wales, 37; Scotland, 140; Ireland, 140; British Isles, 14. Of these there are forty-six daily papers published in England; one in Wales; nine in Scotland; fourteen in Ireland; one in the British Isles.

The *valata*, a shrub which abounds in Guiana, South America, affords a juice which is said to be superior to gutta percha for many purposes, but especially as a material for insulating telegraphic wire. The milk or juice is drinkable, and used by the natives with coffee. It coagulates quickly when exposed to the air, and almost immediately when precipitated by alcohol, which dissolves the resin of the *valata* juice. All articles made with gutta percha can be made with this sap, and it has no disagreeable smell. When worked up it becomes as supple as cloth and more flexible than gutta percha.

Petroleum is said to have been discovered in the Southern provinces of Russia over a large extent of country.

It is understood that the British Government have granted the right of way through British Columbia for an electric telegraph to connect the existing United States lines with those to be extended from Russia across Behring Straits a concession for the latter portion of this world-girdle telegraph having been previously granted by the Russian Government to Mr. Collins, a New York merchant citizen. By the completion of these lines communication between Europe and America will be established without encountering a submarine cable across the Atlantic. Mr. Collins has conveyed his grants to the Western Telegraph Company. The line will be pushed forward as soon as arrangements can be made.

Free lectures of superior instruction, under the name of "Literary and Scientific Soirees," have been opened at Sorbonne, France. These lectures have been provisionally authorized by the Minister of Public Instruction. These soirees will be public and gratuitous, two of the large tribunes only in the grand hall of Sorbonne being reserved for ladies and their families.

General Intelligence.

The death of Mrs. Jane Coston is announced. This venerable lady was the only child of Col. John Gibson, the friend of the Indian chief Logan, who dictated to him the famous message to Lord Dunmore. In life her character was beautiful. She was an affectionate wife, a kind and generous friend, an intelligent and devoted Christian. She was for many years a resident of Pittsburgh.

The present month is to witness the three hundredth anniversary of the death of a man scarcely less distinguished in the history of theology than was Shakspeare in the history of literature—the illustrious reformer of Geneva, John Calvin. From present indications the event will call together in various parts of the world solemn assemblies to commemorate the services of the Church and civilized society of this remarkable man.

The Grand Lodge of the I. O. of O. F. convened in Indianapolis on the 17th.

Judge Davis, in the U. S. Court, in session at Indianapolis, Indiana, has decided that absolute proof of disloyalty must be produced before the property or chattels of any person in the South can be confiscated. Mere information on libel is not sufficient.

Hertel, the absconding Chicago banker, has been captured in New York, and is now on his way to the west.

A movement is now on foot, among a large number of influentil ladies, having for its object the organization of a lodge of "The Covenant" in Chicago, precisely similar to that established at Washington.

The draft in various parts of Ohio was conducted without any disorder, and is now all over. In Kentucky it is now progressing. On Wednesday 293 were drafted in Louisville, the greatest good felling attending the event.

DIED:

SMITH—On Monday morning, May 16th, NELLIE L., daughter of Joel and Lucretia Smith, aged 7 years, 5 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on TUESDAY, the 17th inst, at 2 o'clock, p. m., from the residence of her parents, No. 71 Isabella street, Allegheny, to proceed to Hilldale Cemetery.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS:—In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 77, December Term, A. D. 1863. In Divorce. MARY MCHENRY, by her next friend vs. JAMES MCHENRY.

To the above named Respondent you are hereby notified and requested to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Allegheny, to be held at Pittsburgh on the FIRST MONDAY of June, A. D. 1864, then and there to answer the above named Complainant, and show cause why her prayer for Divorce, "A Vinculo Matrimonii" should not be granted.

JOHN H. STEWART, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, April 29, 1864-d:1t-a:w

GOLD AND STOCK PURCHASES IN NEW YORK.

R. H. Gallaher & Brother, Brokers,

No. 18 WILLIAM street, New York.

BUY and SELL GOLD, STOCKS and other SECURITIES, at all the STOCK BOARDS, and fill Telegraphic or Mail orders with promptitude. They attend regularly the EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and any dispatches addressed to them there, after 7 p. m., and up to 10 p. m., will meet with attention.

N. B. Correspondents will have to remit the necessary margins which will be placed to their credit in the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY. feb7

NOTICE.—Lost out of a sunk boat about one Hundred barrels CRUDE OIL, marked No. 12. Any person catching this Oil will be liberally paid for their trouble, by reporting to me at my office, corner of Hand street and Duquesne Way.

H. McKELVY.

mytsdo

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Additional Local on First Page.

THE ALLEGHENY MURDER.

Trial of James Simms for the Murder of Howard Hamilton.

First Day.

On Monday morning the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Sterrett presiding, met pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of taking up the case of the Commonwealth against James Sims, indicted for the murder of a young and inoffensive man, Howard Hamilton, on the evening of the seventh of March last, in Allegheny. The greater part of the forenoon was taken up in the attempt to empannel a jury, there being challenges both "for cause" and conciential scruples in relation to inflicting the death penalty. Before the panel was exhausted, however, twelve unobjectionable men had been selected as jurors, into whose hands has been committed the fate of the accused. The date of the alleged murder is so recent and the circumstances connected with it are so fresh in the minds of all our readers, that we deem it unnecessary to recapitulate them. The prisoner looks pale and care-worn, and is seemingly keenly alive to the nature of his situation, paying the closest attention to all that is passing which has the remotest bearing upon the case. The prisoner's father sat by his side during the sessions of the Court. Sims is defended by Messrs. Swartzwelder and Marshall, whilst the Commonwealth is represented by District Attorney Kirkpatrick and E. G. Childs, Esq. A few minutes after twelve o'clock the following persons were qualified as jurors:

1. George Fritz, carpenter, Versailles tp.
2. Samuel Morrison, farmer, Franklin tp.
3. Henry Ahlborn, mechanic, Lawrenceville.
4. James Pollock, farmer, Indiana tp.
5. Clark McKelvey, farmer, Indiana tp.
6. George Neeley, farmer, Franklin tp.
7. J. N. McKenney, laborer, Pittsburgh.
8. Alexander McClintock, saw-mill, Pitts'gh
9. Julian Haughey, clerk, Pittsburgh.
10. Henry G. Gebberding, gentleman, Ross tp.
11. M. F. Hamilton, gentleman, Franklin tp.
12. J. B. Craig, farmer, Ross township.

After the usual remarks by the court on the trial of causes of the nature of that for which the prisoner is arraigned, cautioning them not to hold communication with any one during the progress of the trial, in relation thereto, and informing them that they would not be permitted to separate until after the case had been finally disposed of, the jury were given in charge of an officer of Court, who conducted them to the hotel at which they will be entertained during the trial.

The Court then took a recess until two o'clock, the prisoner in the meantime being remanded to his quarters in the jail.

Interesting Letters for the Sanitary Fair.

The Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair has received from Robert Graham, Esq., of Leavenworth, Kansas, some letters selected from the correspondence of General Arthur St. Clair. Mr. Graham married the granddaughter of General St. Clair, and in this way obtained possession of this correspondence. He has very generously donated to the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair some twenty-five or thirty letters. Some of them are written by the progenitors of persons now living in Pittsburgh and vicinity. The list comprises letters from—

Judge Shippen, of Philadelphia, September 6, 1773.
President John Quincy Adams, May 18, 1799.
Chief Justice John Marshal, June 9, 1800.
Judge Addison, January 31, 1799; Jan. 3, 1794.
Gen. Knox, Secretary of War, September 4, 1790; October 15, 1791.
General Richard Butler, Oct. 15, 1791.
Jas. Harmers, October 18, 1790; October 14, 1790.
General James Ross, Jan. 7, 1778; March 28, 1799; and Oct. 16 1803.
Hon. Jared Ingersoll, August 17, 1798.
General James O'Hara, July 27, 1809.
General Wilkinson, September 15, 1791; Nov. 14, 1791.
Thomas Jefferson, August 6, 1791.
General Anthony Wayne, June 2, 1795.
Oliver Walcott, Secretary of State, September 2, 1799.
Timothy Pickering, October 27, 1798.
Hon. Wm. Findlay, Westmoreland County, Jan. 17, 1798.
Beverly Randolph, Governor of Virginia, Richmond, March 9, 1790.
Charles Willing Byrd, October 16, 1800.
General A. St. Clair, May 18, 1791; June 21, 1793; August 2, 1786.
Judge Young, of Greensburg, July 27, 1802.

St. Clair was an officer in the British army before the Revolution. At the commencement of the war he espoused the cause of the Colonists, who were glad to welcome to their assistance the officers of His Majesty George III. His record during the Revolution was good, having the confidence of Washington, as many letters from the Father of his Country, in the possession of Mr. Graham abundantly testify. After the disaster in Ohio, misfortunes thickened around St. Clair. His property was sold from him, and after a few weary years of neglect he died in a cabin on the top of Chestnut Ridge, Westmoreland county, in 1818. He was buried at Greensburgh by his fellow Masons. The citizens of Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland county, have often heard the old residents speak of the rustic splendor with which St. Clair surrounded himself—riding over the country in his coach and four, with footmen dressed in livery. The contrast between his days of prosperity and adversity has attached a melancholy interest to history.

Gen. Alex. Hays' Sword.

During the course of Rev. Dr. Paxton's eulogy upon the life, character and military achievements of Gen. Alex. Hays, in the First Presbyterian church, on Saturday, which we published in full yesterday morning, he made mention of five swords which had at various times been presented to that gallant officer. It will not be uninteresting to state that some four months ago, a number of our citizens had manufactured a magnificent sword expressly for General Hays. The sword was of the most costly description, and bore an appropriate inscription. The following correspondence on the subject will expl

OUR HEROES,

BY MISS ANNA M. ATWOOD.

"The fighting on Friday was the most desperate known in modern times."—[*Dispatch to General Dix.*

Oh, Earth, upon thy bleeding br ast
The brave and true are sleeping,
And yet the fearful harvest grows,
And feed the crimson reaping!
In mingled mounds our heroes rest;
Love keeps no vigil lonely
Above their nameless graves. They lived,
They died—for freedom only.

The tender shoot, the r pened sheaf,
Death's scythe alike unsparing;
The boy robed with his mother's prayers
(A shield for deeds of daring)—
The gray-haired chief, who could not dream
In better rest ease, unheeding
That call which told his country's cause
Each patriot arm was needing.

His snow-white head no more shall lead
Amid the thickest slaughter,
He fell where loyal blood poured forth
Its crimson wine like water—
Oh, Earth! what seed shall spring to bloom
From fields thus proudly cherished?
Not all in vain! not all in vain
These noble ones have perished?

Our martyred heroes! not in vain
Upon our country's altar
Such willing wealth of sacrifice!
What heart or hand can falter,
When souls like these are witnesses
Beyond the starry portals?
Oh, true the steal, and strong the lance,
When armed by the Immortals.

They charge us, from these solemn heights,
From fields their blood has watered,
From homes where pallid women weep,
For household darlings slaughtered;
From battle-trenches where they sleep,
From graves all dark and lonely,
They charge us—"Keep the sacred soil
For Freedom's footstep only."

Pinshing, May 9, 1864.

A General Wadsworth was always in the front, under the hottest fire; it was even counted a fault in him—this rash exposure of his person; but it encouraged his men, who knew that his white head was always in the thickest of the fight, and that he never said to them "Go," but always "Come."—*N. Y. Post.*

Plant Trees—The Magnolia in Bloom.

No man in America has done as much for rural architecture and arboriculture as Downing. His descriptions of flowers, trees, fruit and rural adornments, are as fresh and fragrant and attractive as the subjects on which he writes. He has accomplished wonders in creating and educating the public desire and taste for what is beautiful in nature and art. Barren cow-pastures, by his creative genius and suggestions, have been transformed into choice garden spots and rural homes, the *tout ensemble* indicating taste, comfort, love of the beautiful, and a most perfect accomplishment of the desired object. We commenced this article for the purpose of introducing a pleasant description by a correspondent of the *Tribune* of a visit to CHARLES DOWNING'S lovely spot on the Hudson. Thirty years ago, he selected a piece of pasture ground, about a mile north of the village of Newburgh with a gentle slope toward the river and a fine view of Newburgh Bay and the mountains beyond. On this attractive slope he built his house and planted trees. He is now an old man. But he has lived to see their beauty and enjoy their fragrance. But we will allow the writer to use his own language:

But we have not yet spoken of the great beauty of these trees. When we were there May 5, 1864, there were two of the handsomest magnolias that we ever saw in full bloom. One of these, the magnolia conspicua, is thirty feet high, with a large spreading top, covered with snow white flowers, somewhat like large single roses, and supposed to be from three to four thousand in number. The magnolia grandiflora, when seen in its Southern home, is perhaps more magnificent than this tree; but nothing in our climate could better fulfill the two meanings of the word *conspicua*—conspicuous and beautiful.

But there is another tree near the one spoken of that to some is more beautiful, because the blossoms are variegated in color; a pinkish red intermixed, and shaded with the white. This is the magnolia solanginum. It is not quite as large as the conspicua but it is a tree of wonderful beauty and great fragrance. Such a pair of trees in Central Park would be very lightly valued at a thousand dollars a piece. Many a gentleman would pay that price to have them in his own garden.

How can he? Just as Mr. Downing has. By planting and waiting twenty-five years for their full development. That is how he has got these and many others of wondrous beauty, one of which is a large apricot, covered with a profusion of snowy flowers, as thickly as those upon a flowering almond, and, like those, though it might never bear fruit, is worth growing as a gratification to the eye.

"Is the magnolia hardy?" This question is always asked when one is seen or talked about north of latitude 40°.

We answer yes; the two that we have named. They are not common, because hard to propagate and transplant. These of Mr. Downing were grafter upon the magnolia acuminati, a hardy forest tree, very common in Ohio, and which bears transplanting better than the others, when grown as they usually are, from layers.

If this place of Charles Downing's were ordered for sale, these two magnolias would add more to its value, by ten times told, than all the cost of all the ornamental trees on the place, and it is difficult to estimate the value—the salable value—of the whole. During the twenty odd years that we have been familiar with those trees, we estimate their increase of value at three hundred dollars a year—actual salable value. This of course includes the growth of other ornamental things, and fruit-trees and vines, which are all that could be desired to make just what Mr. Downing enjoys—a very pleasant, healthy, happy home.

Reader, plant trees; ornament your ground around your house with trees. Do not let it always be an old cow pasture, because it was an old cow pasture or barren waste when you built or bought your house. Do not say that the trees never will be of any use or profit to you. You may live to see them grow just as Charles Downing has. We wish that you could see his place—see what it is now, and love its beauty and comfort, and then realize that the spot was formerly as bare as your own naked, desolate-looking home. Realize, too, that you can change the character of yours, as he has his, with your own hands.

Have we convinced you that you should plant trees?

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Washington, April 25, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:
Newport, Penna., Thursday, May 5th.
Gettysburg, Penna., Monday, May 9th.
Altoona, Penna., Thursday, May 12th.
Mifflin, Penna., Thursday, May 19th.
Reading, Penna., Thursday, May 26th.
Lebanon, Penna., Thursday, June 2d.
Northumberland, Penna., Thursday, June 9th.
Scranton, Penna., Thursday, June 16th.
Williamsport, Penna., Thursday, June 23d.
One hundred (100) horses at Gettysburg, and two hundred and fifty (250) at each of the other places.
These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the United States Army.
For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses will be sold singly.
Sales begin at 10 a. m., and continue daily until all are sold.
TERMS: CASH, in United States Treasury notes only.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieut. Colonel and C. Q. M., Cavalry Bureau.
ap29:till June 23.

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
Third house above Diamond alley,
se25 PITTSBURGH.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.
Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
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" " Confederate Army;
Prominent Men and Women;
Actors and Actresses;
Thumb and Wife.
Copies of fine Engravings.
2,500 different subjects, at
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mh25 opposite Postoffice.

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We can supply a few hundred, one and two years old
PEACH TREES,
of the best varieties.
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ap21:tf No 29 Fifth street.

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Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
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D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.
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ISAAC JONES, C. G. HUSSEY, HARVEY CHILDS, Captain R. C. GRAY, JOHN IRWIN, Jr., B. L. FAHNESTOCK, JOHN D. McCORD, Captain ADAM JACOBS, R. B. STERLING, Captain WM. DEAN, R. L. McGREW, ROBERT H. DAVIS.
se3:1y

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Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
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HOTELS.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.
Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor,
se19 NEAR SHARPSBURG.

THE UNION HOTEL,
Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
T. S. WEBB & SONS, { THOS. S. WEBB, FRANK R. WEBB, JESSE H. WEBB.
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JONES HOUSE.—
CHAS. M. MANN, Proprietor,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,
HARRISBURG, PA.
A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. mh14-3m

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E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON.
EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.
Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. ja4

TAUSSIG, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
General Commission Merchants and Dealers in Wool and Hides,
Nos. 5 and 18 South Main street, (Merchange Exchange Block,) ST. LOUIS, MO.
We have constantly on hand a good selection of Dry Flint Hides, Kips and Calf Skins. Also, choice selection of Country Green Salt Hides, Kips, &c., to which the attention of the trade is invited. Orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances made on consignments. No connection with any other house. dec26m

WM. A. LYONS,
House, Sign and Decorative Painting,
PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE.
No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh12:1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—THE GRIFFIN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.
The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without gross carelessness. The Gas is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas; and as the machine is constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.
Our terms are cash, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run twenty-five burners, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.
Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Stanwix streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF
Round Braid Shoe Laces,
To which we invite the attention of dealers.
SLATER & SOUTH,
my11 No. 54 Market street, 2d door from Third,

THOS. S. CLARKE.....WM. THAW.....CHAS. J. CLARKE
CLARKE & CO.,
OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company
FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL
se7-1y POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned have associated themselves together, IN THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, the co-partnership dating from April 1st, 1864.
JNO. H. HAMPTON,
my5-ow W. C. MORELAND.

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND.
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
my5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,
LASALLE, ILLINOIS,
SMELTERS OF
Slab Zinc, or Spelter,
from
WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.
fe17:6m

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe5:1y

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR
CORNWELL & KERR,
CARRIAGE MNUFACTURERS,
Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,
No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. j'e2

H. SPANG.....C. B. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 WATER street, Pittsburgh.
se10:1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

LINNEUS RHUBARB
Is the best variety grown. It is crisp, of delicate flavor, and requires less sugar than any other variety. Plants for sale at
J. KNOX'S,
ap21:tf No. 29 Fifth street.

STORE SHADES
Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.
fe4:3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

JAMES IRWIN,
Manufacturer of
OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.
Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. se8

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris. Date of Diploma, 1828.
Office—51 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.
The following specialties attended to:
1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.
2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.
3d. Diseases peculiar to men, old and young. ap30

S. S. BRYAN,
Notary Public,
No. 59 FOURTH STREET,
OFFICE HOURS from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. my11

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.
Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,
fe8:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

A MEETING OF THE UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, of Allegheny county, will be held at the office of the Chairman, No. 116 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, on Friday, May 20th, inst., at 2 o'clock, P.M.
A. M. BROWN,
Chairman.
JOHN H. STEWART,
Secretary.
ap7

BOARD WANTED.—A FURNISHED ROOM with BOARD, within 10 or 15 minutes walk of Postoffice. Address, stating location,
my11 "Z. D. R.," Commercial office.

77 and 79 Market street.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR THIRD STOCK
NEW GOODS,
They have been purchased from the Importers and Manufacturers direct, especially for this market, and are offered at a slight advance on cost.
Our assortment of STRAW BONNETS and HATS, STRAW TRIMMINGS and ORNAMENTS is particularly fine, having all the latest styles.
Of MILLINARY GOODS we have a complete line.
In SILKS, we have all the fashionable shades.
RIBBONS, unusually large and attractive, all widths, Plaids, Tartans, Pinks, Buffs, &c.
Of FLOWERS, a beautiful lot, all the Novelties.
With a full line of
EMBROIDERIES, FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS,
LACES, SKIRTS, CORSETS, LACE GOODS and NOTIONS.
Buyers are invited to examine, as we are confident our stock is not surpassed by any house in the West.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
my11 77 and 79 Market street.

CLOAKS,
IN SILK AND CLOTH.
SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,
IN ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Embr'd Curtains,	Quilts,
Vestibule Lace,	Hosiery,
Sun Shades,	Parasols,
Linen Goods,	Sheetings,
Pillow Casings,	Balmorals,
Hoop Skirts,	Collars,
Fine Muslins,	Towelling.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at
ALEXANDER BATES,
21 Fifth street.
my9

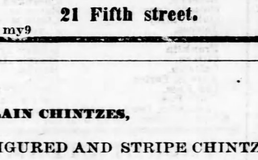
PLAIN CHINTZES,
FIGURED AND STRIPE CHINTZES,
CHINTZE BRILLIANTS,
STRIPE BRILLIANTS,
SUMMER DRESS GOODS, FOR
TRAVELLING SUITS,
GRENADINE SILKS AND
GOAT'S HAIR SHAWLS,
CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS,
ENTIRELY NEW,
at
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92 Market street.
my6

PIANOS.

DECKER'S PIANOS—With new patent iron frame, acknowledged by all the best musicians to be superior to all other instruments, without exceptions. And, also, Treat & Davis' most celebrated
Melodeons and Harmoniums,
are only for sale by
HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
ap30 No. 53 Fifth street.

PIANOS.
PIANOS
PIANOS.
And And And
CABINET ORGANS.
CABINET ORGANS.
CABINET ORGANS
NEW LOT.
AT OLD PRICES.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.
ap23

REMOVAL.



We take pleasure in informing the public that we now occupy the large and commodious House, 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair st., where we have just received from the manufacturers of Bradbury, and Schomacker & Co., a new lot of their superior Pianos. Also, a complete assortment of Smith's celebrated Harmoneums, Melodeons and musical goods generally. The Bradbury Piano Forte is rapidly gaining in popularity for power, sweetness of tone, and excellence in workmanship. Schomacker & Co.'s Pianos having been so long and favorably known, need no further comment. Guaranteed for five years.
WAMELINK & BARR,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh and Western Penna., 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.
Good second-hand Pianos for rent. Tuning and repairing done promptly. ap30

STRAW GOODS,
BONNETS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
PEARL AND GLASS ORNAMENTS,
FOR BONNETS AND HATS,
FLOWERS, &c., MANY NEW STYLES,
FOR SALE BY
R. H. PALMER,
84 WOOD STREET.
mh28

H. OPENHEIMER & CO.,
83 WOOD STREET.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
White, Brown and Printed
LINEN SHIRTS,
Merino, Gauze, Lisle Thread and Silk
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
And Warranted to give satisfaction.

In Our CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT will be found the finest CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which will be made to order in a superior order. my3

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—
The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite brands of
FRESH GROUND COFFEE,
for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 North Front street, corner of New Street, Philadelphia.
ja25:6m HOWARD WORRELL.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes,
Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh. se7

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toil et Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parlor Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. ap2

CLOVER SEED—10 bushels prime, in store and for sale by T. S. DILWORTH & CO., se28 Nos. 120 and 122 Second street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 180 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa., April 8, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the net earnings for the quarter ending March 31, ult., payable (free of Government tax,) on and after the 16th day of May, prox., at the general office of the Company, in Pittsburgh, to the stockholder whose stock is registered there, and at the Agency of the Company, (Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.,) No. 52 Wall street, New York, to the stockholders whose stock is registered there.
The transfer books of the Company will close at three o'clock p. m. on the 2d of May, prox., and will remain closed till ten o'clock a. m. on the 17th of May thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ap13-td W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh14:te

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe22:te

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe11:d&wtc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja29:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21-tc

SILVER PEARL SOAP.
CRUMPTON & CO.,
367 Liberty street.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.
Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of
Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps, and various
Toilet and Fancy Soaps.
Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime, or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the
SILVER PEARL SOAP
o notquire boilingo half the rubbing, which oder course saves the wear and tear.
SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting windows, carpets and furniture from suds and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jewelry, Glassware, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the
SILVER PEARL SOAP
is a perfect luxury. In a word al who have tried its superior qualities acknowled it th greatest discovery of the age.
This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested in using Soap, and in every case will refund the price of the same should it fail to accomplish what we claim for it if used according to our directions
Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes, delivered to the cars, boats, in Allegheny, Birmingham and city residences, free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.
Liberal discount to the taade.
Merchants from abroad will do well to call at
CRUMPTON & CO.'S,
367 LIBERTY street, opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot.
Beware of all imita ions. None genuine unless bearing our trade mark, SILVER PEARL SHELL as secured by the inventor by National copy-right.
mh3:tf

H. CHILDS & CO.,
WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,
133 WOOD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
would invite the attention of Merchants visiting the market to our large assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, suitable
For Spring and Summer Sales.
Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for Cash, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the WESTERN TRADE, we feel confident we can offer superior inducements to cash and prompt short-time buyers.
We also have a large line of PRIME CUSTOM WORK, adapted particularly to the City Trade, to which we would ask the examination of retailers.
mh3:4m H. CHILDS & CO.

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

HUSSEY, WELLS & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.
Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

KING & PENNOCK,
Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA
Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.
Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,
se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel,
Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.
WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.
Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 146 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh32

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.
VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. de2-tf

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, at
PITTOCK'S,
mh25 opposite Postoffice.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—
Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Age

SCHOOL AT EVERGREEN.—The Summer term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, May 2d, 1864. A limited number of young Ladies will be received as boarders in the family of the Principal. Information in detail furnished on the premises, at Evergreen Hamlet, or on written application to R. HUME, Principal,
Care of WM. M. SHINN, Esq., Pittsburgh.
ap22:tf

AGENTS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.—Call and examine something urgently needed by every person; or ten samples sent FREE, by mail, for twenty cents that retail for two dollars, by
R. L. WOLCOTT,
de23:1yw No. 76 Chatham Square, New York.

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by
ja2 MILLER & RICKETSON.

DIVIDENDS.

CITIZENS' BANK,
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 3d, 1864.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared of FIVE PER CENT. (5) on the capital stock, free of tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 13th inst.
GEORGE T. VAN DOREN,
my11:cw Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th inst. The United States excise tax will be paid by the Bank.
H. M. MURRAY, Cash.
my4:ow

ALLEGHENY BANK,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst.
J. W. COOK, Cash.
my4:ow

PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY has THIS DAY declared a dividend of TWO AND A HALF DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of taxes, payable to the stockholders on or after the 13th inst.
F. M. GORDON,
my4:ow Secretary.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th inst., free of all taxes.
JOHN SCOTT, Jr.,
my4:ow Cash.

PROPOSALS.

Notice for Proposals for Supply of Marine Hospital.
DISTRICT OF THE PORT OF PITTSBURGH,
CUSTOM HOUSE, April 20th, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that "SEALED PROPOSALS," accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock, meridian, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN JUNE NEXT, for the supply of the Marine Hospital near this city, with the articles of provision, medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms, for one year, commencing with the first day of July next, and ending on the thirtieth day of June following.
The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the hospital; but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles accordingly as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the Physician, of the best quality, and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the Contractor with any excess in cost over the contract prices.
The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified.
C. W. BATCHELOR,
ap21:7w-1t-a-w Surveyor and Agent of Marine Hospital.

SAW MILLS.

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building.)
se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

HENRY BENDER'S
Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,
No. 241 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no24:6m

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER.
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se28:1y

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER AMERICAN, ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL LEVER AND GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES, FANCY GOODS, &c.
J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving. J. M. ROBERTS,
se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
ja29:1y No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street.
PITTSBURGH,
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW.
oc21-1y

SEWING MACHINES,

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

WHEELER & WILSON'S
IMPROVED FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
AGENTS,
No. 27 Fifth street,
ap18 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOW OPENED.
The latest styles of Silk and Cloth MANTILLAS SACQUES, TALMAS, CIRCULARS, &c.
Also, CLOAKING CLOTHS of all shades.
SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS, selling cheap for cash. Call and see, at
H. J. LYNCH.
96 Market street, between Fifth street and Diamond ap21

BY SEGHMYER & VOSKAMP,
No. 343 LIBERTY street.
Just received in store—
75 bbls. Golden Syrup;
20 " N. O. Molasses;
100 tierces Cincinnati S. C. Hams, canvassed;
50 boxes Werk's Soap;
50 " " Tobacco;
50 dozen Hare Brooms;
50 " Wooden Buckets;
20 " Wash Boards;
50 bbls Cut and Dry Tobacco;
2000 " assorted brands extra family Flour.
ap23

MANUFACTURING SITE FOR SALE IN BIRMINGHAM.—That desirable piece of Property near McKnight & Duncan's Rolling Mill, having a
River Front of Four Hundred and Twenty-Five Feet,
[425 ft.] and extending back about Two Hundred feet, (200 ft.) Enquire of
FRED. L. IHMSEN,
109 Fourth street, or 104 Second street,
my5-cm.

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

—Gold continues to be unaffected materially by the favorable war news. Some allege as the cause that there is still a doubt as to the ultimate success. This is the case with the parties whose interests are vitally at stake, and whose disloyal hearts would rather see the war continued in doubtful issue for a long period to come. The wish is father to the thought. Another reason we notice, given by way of accounting for it is that there is very little gold afloat, and that amount is under the control of sharks, who manage the quotations at the New York Stock Board pretty much as they please. Something like the Indiana Stock banks used to do in former years. They would hand the same bag of coin around from bank to bank just in time for the controller's periodical visits, thus making the little pile of specie "go a great ways."

The Eastern commercial journals are beginning to speculate upon the probable effects of conquered peace, etc., on the business of the country. Now that Gen. Grant is steadily beating the life out of the rebellion, the long-looked for period when it will end seems to be rapidly approaching. It will do no harm for business men to look the matter squarely in the face.

"Nothing has more clearly evinced the intimate and delicate connection by which the commercial relations of this country hang upon the thread of the conduct of the war," says the Boston *Bulletin*, "than the almost absolute stagnation of business during the present week. No one desires to operate either way, and buyers as well as sellers, and on some day it might have been better said sellers as well as buyers felt that the course of trade and future prices were too much bound up by the advance of the single army of Grant's toward the rebel capital. Now, many reflective men paused during the past ten days, and asked themselves some very serious questions—one of which was, how are we, in the event of even the most satisfactory final results, to get back to the regular old channels of trade without the crisis over which all fevers must surmount, whether they are of the body, the mind, speculation or madness of the hour? If the whole country and its mercantile circles have been brought to a stand still for nearly two weeks, by the advent of one campaign, what must be the consequence of dismounting from this tall horse of high pressure, and striking down, even if we continue to hold the saddle, to the sober old trot of former days? Something must go."

—A special meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday, to hear the report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting to consider the recent decision of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the applicability of the law imposing a temporary increase of fifty per cent. duty on all foreign importations for the period of sixty days. The question in dispute between the merchants and the Treasury Department is, whether goods bonded previous to the promulgation of the law are subject to the same duty as goods imported subsequent to the passage of the act. A memorial was submitted by the committee, which was referred back to the same committee, with power to correct its phraseology and forward it to Washington asking Congress to interest the law, and to designate at what date the same went into effect, and who her goods, the duties upon which were paid before the bill was signed by the President, can be held liable for the payment of the extra duty. The opinion of the Chamber was that the law was unjust and oppressive, and should be so amended as to operate equitably on those who are affected by its provisions.

—Banks are rising, and exhibit rather more than the usual slight fluctuations. It appears by official returns that the Regular banks of the 19 Northern States have only increased their circulat on since Jan., '61, $12,368,400 and in the first six months it of 1863 they *decreased* it from $189,657,000 to $158,576,400. And those who *know* anything about the volume of currency, its redeeming agents and others, say that the decrease is continued to a very marked extent. It is sometimes almost daily visible. The Connecticut banks (which have been more charged with inundating the West with their issues than those of any other section, and, in fact, the Hartford and New Haven banks did for years make circulation their especial forte), have *decreased* their circulation within a year previous to April 1, $1,973,057, say two millions; and while in ten years they have increased their capital $5,000,000, their circulation has increased up to April, 1864, only $650,-135.—*Boston Bulletin.*

—The St. Louis *Republican* learns that about three thousand bales of cotton have been accumulated at Cairo, and that its public sale, under direction of the United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, will soon take place. It was unable at present to announce the particular day of sale. Nine hundred bales belong to the Bank of the State of Louisiana, several lots are claimed to be the property of private owners, and the balance is held as prize to certain gunboats of the Mississippi squadron.

ILLINOIS CLOSING BANKS.—Notice is given by the Auditor of the State that all circulating notes of the Bank of Northern Illinois, Waukegan, must be presented at his office in Springfield, on or before June 16, 1864, for redemption; that after that date said bank notes are worthless.

Also, that all circulating notes issued by the following named banks must be presented on or before the 20th day of August, 1864, for redemption; that after that date they are worthless:

American Exchange Bank, Raleigh.
Alsana Bank, Sullivan.
Bank of Aurora, West Aurora.
Bank of Benton, Benton.
Bank of Carmi, Carmi.
Bank of Chester, Chester.
Bank of Commonwealth, Robinson.
Bank of Elgin, Elgin.
Bank of Naperville, Naperville.
Bank of Pike County, Griggsville.
Bank of Quincy, Quincy.
Bank of Raleigh, Raleigh.
Bevidere Bank, Bevidere.
Canal bank, Thebes.
Citizen's Bank, Mount Carmel,
Commercial Bank, Palestine,
Continental Bank, New Haven,
Continental Bank, Grandville,
Corn Exchange Bank, Fairfield,
Corn Planter's Bank, Marshall,
Dougas' Bank, Metropolis,
Eastern Bank, New Canton,
Farmers' Bank of Illinois, Metropolis,
Farmers' and Traders' Bank, Charleston,
Garden State Bank, Hutsonville,
Grand Prairie Bank, Urbana,
Gray's File Bank, Grayville,
Hampdton Bank, McLeansborough,
Hualdolph Bank, Naperville,
Jersey County Bank, Jerseyville,
Kaskaskia Bank, Sullivan,
Lafayett Bank, Bloomington,
Lancaster Bank, Lancaster,
Merchants' and Drovers' Bank, Joliet,
Morgan County Bank, Jacksonville,
National Bank, Equality,
New Market Bank, New Market,
Plowman Bank, Taylorville,
Railroad Bank, Decatur,
Reed's Bank, Galesburg,
Rock Island Bank, Rock Island,
Shawnassee Bank, Elizabethtown,
Southern Bank of Illinois, Grayville,
State Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown,
Union County Bank, Jonesboro.

Boston Shoe and Leather Market.

The regular boot and shoe trade has been brought to a dead halt by the order of General Grant to "forward march." Manufacturers are in despair over the high price of leather, the prospective increased excise tax, and the scarcity of labor which must be the inevitable effect of the draft. Most of them have finished up their stock and are now working up all their old stock so as to be in readiness for the Fall trade. There is still something doing in army goods to fill Western contracts, and the prospect is that business will be active in this line if the conscripts are to be called into actual service. Any increased activity in business, however, must necessarily tend to establish a higher range of prices.

The leather market shares the general quietness in trade circles, but with reduced stocks and light receipts prices have further advanced. War is a good customer and heavy consumer of leather, and "Young America," even in the walks of civil life, is fearfully hard on shoes. We revise our quotations as follows:

Hemlock sole of various grades is selling at a range of 35@38c, the outside figure for middle weights; Oak sole do, at 55@56c for common and 57@60c for crop. Calcutta Buffalo is scarce at 33c. Rough Upper is in demand at 40@46c for Hemlock, and 45@50 for Oak. Rough Calfskins are scarce and higher at $1,20@1,45, for light and heavy; curried do., $1,30@1,75.

Chicago Market.

Lumber—Received 3,150,000 feet. There has been a fair supply of cargoes. Many of the arrivals since yesterday have been on old contracts, and have consequently gone direct to dock. The sales made have ranged from $16 50 to $18 25. At the former prices, 90,000 feet of Kalamazoo lumber, chiefly scantling, was purchased, and at the latter a very fair cargo of Manisee lumber, consisting of half or more strips and the rest boards. Prices generally rule firm, especially for light qualities.

Shingles—Received, 75,000. Sawed shingles of good quality are in good demand, the receipts hitherto from Kalamazoo have been chiefly of this description, and good prices have been realized. Rough thin shingles are rather dull. The market is fairly active, and with the present prices of first class lumber, the market is very firm.

Lath—Received, 210,000. Market active and in very restricted supply.

Rates of Elevating and Storage at Buffalo.

The Warehousemen of Buffalo have formed themselves into an association, with the following officers: D. S. Bennett, President; D. S. Austin, Superintendent; T. E. Cort, Secretary and Treasurer. The following rates of elevating and storage have been established:

	₩ Bu.
For elevating, with five day's storage	1½c
For the second five day's storage	1c
For every ten days storage thereafter	½c

RATES OF INSPECTION OF GRAIN ADVANCED.—The Directors of the Board of Trade have advanced the rates of inspection of Grain to the following:

Each car load of grain	20c
For cargoes, per 1,000 bushels	40c

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, May 17th, 1864.

Business was not very active yesterday. The sales made were only to a limited extent. Dealers, for most articles, were cautious, taking hold very sparingly. The weather has been very changeable. We have had an abundance of rain. Our rivers are at flood height and still rising. Business on the river is falling off. When boats on their up-trips begin to bring up pig iron, it is a sure sign that freights are becoming scarce. The receipts of pig iron are steadily increasing. The amount of the Monongahela wharf at present is large. The unfavorable weather has prevented our boats from leaving as promptly as they otherwise would. The packet Kenton was detained, but will get off this morning for certain. The new steamer Cherokee will leave this morning for St. Louis. The New York is fast filling up for Louisville. She will leave to-night or in the morning. The punctual steamer Emma Graham will leave at 4 p. m. for Zanesville. The Argonaut No. 2 is announced for St. Louis. The Armenia will be among the first boats to leave for Cairo and St. Louis. Capt. Moore's fine packet Charmer is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi. The first boat for Nashville will be the Damsel, Capt. Todd. Ou old friend Stevens has announced his fine packet Delaware for Cincinnati. Capt. Joseph Bates, of the steamer Thistle, has put up his sign for Cincinnati and Louisville. Business along the Allegheny wharf was, in a great measure, suspended on account of the water. Our oil and lumber dealers had a busy time in saving their property from being carried away. It seems to us they ought to have been prepared. They certainly had sufficient warning, if the steady rains had been taken into consideration.

BACON—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article. The demand continues active for the various descriptions, and there is a good business doing in lots of 4@5,000 lbs, both for home use and for export. The stock on hand is not large, and is being regularly diminished by the daily transactions. Among the sales we note the following: Shoulders: sales of 65,000 lbs, at 12¾@13c; Ribbed Sides: Sales of 1,000 lbs at 13¾@14c; Plain Hams: Sales of 5,000 lbs at 17@17¼c; S. C. Hams: Sales of 7,000 lbs at 21@21½c; Mess Pork was steady. Holders were demanding pretty steep figures. Sales were reported at $27 50@28 00 per bbl.

WHISKY—The market was too unsettled to obtain anything like correct quotations. Small sales of City Rectified were made at $1 25.

FLOUR—The market was inactive, and buyers and sellers were apart in their views. Holders are not disposed to make any concessions, hence we have only small transactions to record. All transactions made from store were in dray load lots. Extra—$6 90@7 00. Extra Family—$7 75@8 00, whilst some dealers are asking $8 25 for certain brands. The stock on hand is not large. The receipts were only moderate.

BUTTER—The demand was fair, and sales were regular for lots to meet the wants of the home market. Sales of 17 packages at 18@20c for roll; inferior sold at lower figures.

EGGS—The receipts have fallen off, and holders were asking an advance. Sales of 18 bbls of fresh at 17@18c per dozen.

DRIED BEEF—Was in good demand; sales of 1,000 lbs at 16½@17c.

FISH—The market was firm with a good local demand. The stock in first hands is fair: sales of 12 bbls of Baltimore Herring at $11,00. Mackerel—Sales of 29 half bbls No. 3 medium, at 36,00; 2 do No. 2, at $7,00, and 25 do No. 3 large, at $6,87½. Lake Herring—Sales of 10 hf do at $6,50.

GROCERIES—The market continues firm with a good demand for home purposes. Sugar—Sales of 6 hhds of Cuba at 15c; New Orleans, 7 do at 18¾@19¼c. Rangoon Rice—Sales of 9 hhds at 18¾@19c. Crushed—Sales of 10 bbls at 26½c. A Coffee—Sales of 5 bbls at 25c.

MOLASSES—Steady at $1 10@1 15 per gallon, as per quality.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Sales 10 bbls No. 1 at $1 15 per gallon.

CHEESE—The receipts of new are on the increase. Sales 40 boxes at 13½c.

FEED—The market was firm. The sales were liberal, viz: 27 tons shorts, on wharf, at $1 40 per 100 lbs; bran—Sales 10 tons do $1 32; middlings—sales 1 car load at depot at $2 60.

HAY—The demand was fully up to the supply. Sales of 10 loads at scales at $28 00@42 00 per ton.

GRAIN—The market was firm for certain descriptions, with a good demand. The principal inquiry was for corn and oats. The receipts were large. Sales 2 cars oats, to arrive, at 96@98c 200 bush from store at 96c. Some are asking the even dollar. Corn was in good demand. Sales 200 bush at $1 38@1 40 per bush. Wheat, rye and barley was neglected.

BEANS—Were in active request. Sales 51 bbls small White at $2 50@2 75.

POTATOES—The sales for some days past were liberal for our market, viz: 50 barrels Peach blows at $3 75; 100 do at $3 50, and 50 bbls at the same figure.

DRIED FRUIT—Was in fair demand; holders generally were asking an advance. Peaches—sales of 100 bushels prime at 20c ₩ lb. Apples—Sales of 50 bushels of good quality at 11@11½c ₩ lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, May 17, 1864.

Business was dull yesterday. The sales made were in a small way, for local purposes. The Allegheny river was too high for navigable purposes. The boats advertised to leave on Saturday and Monday were unable to get off, as they could not pass under the Freeport bridge. The "Urilda" will leave this afternoon at 3 P. M. There were no receipts by the river since our last report, nor is there any expected until after the Allegheny begins to fall. The weather yesterday was pleasant. Businss will soon open up should the present weather continue. The market for Oil was not active. Buyers manifested no disposition to operate. There is a fair supply on hand. The demand, however, was feeble. The amount sold was small. The rates current on Saturday were adopted for the sales that transpired yesterday.

Crude—Buyers were shy, and holders did not seem anxious to force matters. The sales that came under our notice were the following sales in bulk, or the barrels to be returned, viz: 700 bbls at 23½c, 150 do at 23½c; sales, the barrels to be included, 400 bbls at 28¼, 250 do at 28¼, 175 do at 28¼, 85 do at 28½.

Refined—The market was steady, and there were but few transactions made worthy of notice. The rates were nominal, but unchanged; we quote bonded, up river, at 48c; city brands 50c, and sales 1500 bbls at 56c; free Oil, up river, 57@58c; city brands 60@61c.

Naptha—The market was steady with a limited demand; we quote small sales at 29@30c, for deodorized.

Residuum—The demand is increasing, and holders are asking $4 75@5 00 per barrel; we did not learn of any transactions. The stock on hand is not large.

Imports of Oil per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Co, 411 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
North American Co, 109 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
North American Co, 33 bbls tar, for Philadelphia; 25 half bbls tar, for Philadelphia.
Brewer, Canfield & Co, 50 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Brewer, Burk & Co, 117 bbls crude, for Philadelphia.
Brewer, Burk & Co, 112 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
David Kirk, 101 bbls crude, for Philadelphia.
Dilworth & Ewing, 112 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Government Awards of Hard Bread and Flour at St. Louis, May 13.

Wm C Wilson, 200,000 lbs hard bread at $5 60 ₩ 100 lbs.
Dunham & Gregg, 200,000 lbs hard bread at $5 60 ₩ 100 lbs.
H M Thompson, 150,000 lbs hard bread at $5 53 ₩ 100 lbs.
Fritschle & Co, 200,000 lbs hard bread at $5 60 ₩ 100 lbs.
Charles Holmes, 200,000 lbs hard bread at $5 60 ₩ 100 lbs.
H N Kendall & Co, 200,000 lbs hard bread at $5 60 ₩ 100 lbs.
Cogswell & Co, 200 000 lbs hard bread, at $5 60 ₩ 100 lbs.
Thomas Miller, 50,000 lbs hard bread, at $5 20 ₩ 100 lbs.
Thomas Miller, 50,000 lbs hard bread, at $5 30 ₩ 100 lbs.
O Kendall & Son, 250,000 lbs hard bread at $5 45 ₩ 100 lbs.
J Garneau & Co, 200,000 lbs hard bread, at $5 60 ₩ 100 lbs.
J A Buckland, 2,000 bbls XX flour at $7 87.
" " 2,000 bbls XX flour at $7 93.
" " 2,000 bbls XX flour at $8 07.
" " 2,000 bbls XX flour at $8 13.
" " 2,000 bbls XX flour at $8 23.

Philadelphia Petroleum Market.

Correspondence of the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1864.

The excitement which characterized the Petroleum market at the close of last report, has suddenly abated, out there has been a steady export demand, and prices are well maintained. The receipts have somewhat increased, but there is no accumulation of stock. The sales of the week comprise 4,000 bbls. crude at $35½@36c; 6,000 bbls. Refined, in bond, at 57@58½c, including 2,000 bbls. for June delivery, at 58½@58½c, and 500 bbls. for July delivery, at 57½c, buyers' option; and 500 bbls. free at 63@66c. Residium commands $6.50 ₩ bbl. Naptha is very quiet. Among the charters we notice a barque for Falmouth and orders, on private terms; a barque and a brig for Marseilles at about 6s; and the brig "Jane" will load with Crude Oil in bulk for Ramsey on ship's account. The shipments of the week amount to only 4,100 gallons Refined.

The following are the receipts of Crude and Refined Petroleum at this port during the past week:

Crude, bbls	8,500
Refined, bbls	3,610
Freights to Cork	5s 6d ₩ bbl
Freights to Glasgow	5s 0d ₩ bbl
Freights to Marseilles	6s 0d ₩ bbl
Freights to Havre	5s 6d ₩ bbl
Freights to Cronstadt	5s 6d ₩ bbl
Freights to Boston, on deck, 85c	80 c ₩ bbl
Freights to New York, on deck 45c	60 c ₩ bbl
Freights to New Bedford 65c	70 c ₩ bbl
Exp'd from Phila. since Jan. 1st	1,500,135 gall.
" " same time last year	3,044,932 "
Decrease in 1864	1,544,797 "
Exp'd from U. S. since Jan. 1, '64	7,017,200 gall.
" same time 1863	14,084,302 "
Decrease in 1864	7,068,902 "

Yours, very respectfully,
COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
No. 22 North Front street.

Rates of Inspection of Grain Advanced.

The Directors of the Board of Trade have advanced the rates of inspection of Grain to the following:

Each car-load of grain	20c
For cargoes, per 1,000 bushels	40c

—*Chicago Tribune.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 16, 1864.

Money rules easy at 7@8 per cent. Sterling, 191½@192 for Currency. Gold firmer and more active, opening at 73 and closing firm at 76. Government stocks more active and firm; 5-20 coupons, 106⅜@107¼; Treasury, October and April, 1.2. Stocks better:

C & R I	113¼	N Y Central	134½
M & P D C	67	Erie	112⅝
Toledo & Wabash	70½	C B Q	127
P Ft W & C	116½	Erie Pref	108
C & N W	59	Hudson	149
Ill Cent Scrip	129½	Harlem	290
U S 1 Year Certs	98⅜	Reading	136
O & M Cert	54½	M C	143¾
Quicksilver	73	M S quoted	198¼
Pacific Mail	231		

SECOND BOARD.

Gold closed firm at 166.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 16.

COTTON—About 1c better at 85@86c for Middling Uplands, and 82@83c for Low Middling.

FLOUR—State and Western moderate active, and 10c higher, at $7@7 10 for Extra State, $7 20@7 45 for Extra R. H. O., and $7 50@8 25 for Trade Brands—closing firm, with no sellers at the inside.

WHISKY—Firmer, irregular and unsettled at $1 27 for State, and $1 29@1 30½ for Western.

WHEAT—Decidedly more active and 3@4c higher, with a good demand for export, at $1 50@$1 60 for Chicago Spring, $1 50@$1 60 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 64@1 67 for Winter Red Western.

CORN—Very scarce and firmer; Mixed Western at $1 45, in store.

OATS—Dull and drooping.

WOOL—Quiet.

PETROLEUM—Steady. Refined, in bond, at 57; do, June and July, 57½c.

PORK—Lower at $26@26 25 for Mess, $25 50@$26 for old do, $26 72@27 for new do, closing at the latter price, $23@24 for old and new prime, and $27 prime Mess.

BEEF—Market quiet and unchanged.

LARD—Continues dull at 13¼@14c.

BUTTER—Scarce at 28@35c for Ohio, and 34@38 for State.

CHEESE—Shade easier at 13@18c for new.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 16.

WHEAT—Dull and drooping. Sales at $1 95@2 03 for Kentucky white.

FLOUR—Dull at $7 63¾ for Howard street.

CORN—Firm; white $1 31@1 32.

WHISKY—Firm and advancing. Sales of Ohio at $1 27½@1 28.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

All trade dull.

FLOUR—Dull, with small sales of superfine at $7@7 07.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; white $1 90@2 05; red $1 70@1 80. Corn firm; yellow $1 37, and white $1 32.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude 36c; refined in bond 57c; do free 63@66c.

WHISKY—Firm, with small sales at $1 25@1 27.

Cotton at Cairo.

Wellearn that about three thousand bales of cotton have been accumulated at Cairo, and that its public sale, under direction of the United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, will soon take place. We are unable at present to announce the particular day of sale. Nine hundred bales belong to the bank of the State of Louisiana, several lots are claimed to be the property of private owners, and the balance is held as prize to certain gunboats of the Mississippi squadron.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Flour and Grain in Store.

The following table shows the amount of Flour and Grain in store on Saturday last, compared with the amount in store on the corresponding day of last year:

	1863.	1864.
Flour, barrels	114,113	120,055
Wheat, bushels	1,117,488	1,419,444
Corn, bushels	954,615	883,978
Oats, bushels	739,835	1,517,410
Rye, bushels	82,093	41,859
Barley, bushels	11,624	104,410

—*Chicago Tribune.*

Boston Copper Market.

Copper—The market is very firm for all descriptions, with light stocks. Sales of Sheathing at 55c; yellow Sheathing Metal at 38c ₩ lb, 6 tons; Braziers' Copper selling at 55c; yellow metal Bolts at 40c. Ingot is scarce, and held at 44c ₩ lb, cash, with considerable sales of Lake and Baltimore in New York at 43@43½c. Old Copper selling at 38@40c ₩ lb, cash.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Boston Pig Iron Market.

IRON—The large consumptive demand and scarcity of both domestic and foreign, together with the additional duty on the latter have strengthened the market for Pig and prices have further advanced. Sales of Scotch No. 1, various brands, at $60@62 50; and American No. 1, at 59@60 per ton, cash and 4 mos. Bar Iron is in moderate demand at much higher prices, with sales of common at $135@140; refined $145@150 ₩ ton. In Russia Sheet sales of 20 packs No. 8 at 40c ₩ lb, cash. Nails are selling at 6½@7c ₩ lb, cash and 4 mos.

New Bedford Oil Market.

For the week ending May 13th, 1864.

[Special Correspondence of the Commercial Bulletin.]

Our Sperm and Whale oil market has been very active the past week. Sperm, sales of $500 bbls at $1 68; 17,500 at $1 69; 2,000 at $1 70, mostly for export. In Whale, sales of 2,000 bbls in Boston reported at 135c, and 1,3000 do, do, at $1 14. Holders firm at 1 70 for Sperm, and $1 15 for Whale.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Forsythe, Brothers & Co, 55 bbls refined oil; Alexander Moore, 13 sacks oats; James Dain & Son, 15 sacks oats; Adam Baugh, 4 bbls and 6 sacks flour; Petrona Oil Company, 6 bbls refined oil.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

—J S Liggett, 382 sks wheat; Hartman & Co, 792 rolls roofing; J A Caughey, 49 bbls salt; J J Albreitz, 1 bx screws; W B Hays & Co, 89 bgs hair; J R Thompson, 1 bbl d peaches; Forsythe Bros & Co, 5 bbls oil; Bingham S & Co, 8 bgs corn; W H Evans, 32 bush oats, 172 bush corn; D Wallace 160 bgs corn; Herson & Co, 139 sks wheat; D McClurket & Co, 50 bbls highwines; Guckenheimer & Co, 50 bbls highwines; D Wallace, 55 do; McKee & Bro, 250 pigs lead; J Torrence, 20 bbls spirits; D Wallace 100 bbls flour; P R R stock yard, 1 car hay.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—

Singer, M & Co, hf blooms; Gliespie & M, 7000 ft lumber; L H Wright, 52 bbls potatoes; C F Baisley, 36 bxs cheese; Newmeyer & Co, 150 bbls d handles; Wm Haslage, 24 hf bbls fish; Hays & Son, 4 rolls leather; Hartland & Co, 3 bbls tob; Schomaker & Long, 50 bbls tob, 10 hf bbls do; House of Refuge, 3 bdls s hats; McDonald & A, 4 buts tob; Martland 13 bbls tob; Qt & Succop, 3 bbls eggs; Davis & P, 2 bxs hardware, 7 force pumps, 1 large pump and spring, 8 bdls paper; J H Kennedy, 25 do do; F Van Gorder, 19 bbls and 36 bgs pots; L H Vorght & Co, 25 bxs cheese; Atwell, L & Co, 13 bbls and 4 kegs; Hall & Speer, 7 p kegs; S Harbaugh & Co, 10 bgs oats; Christ Koenig, 6 tubs cheese; H Riddle, 8 p kgs; Spang, C & Co, 5 bxs bacon, 1 bbl do; Godfrey & Clarke, 10 sks rags; Hailman & Rahm, 3 cars car wheels—old; J & J Crothers, 436 sks corn; Bingham & S, 170 sks corn; W B Hays & Co, 50 bbls mess pork; Simpson & Knox, 1 car ship stuff; Dorrington & Co, 2 cars corn; Fleming & Bros, 133 c bbls; Simpson & Knox, 364 bgs corn; J A Maguire, 3 hhds tob; Lyon Arnsthall, 1 bbl tob; R Dalszall, 1 box.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER REVENUE—A Spiain, lot furniture; J P Hannah, 30 hogsheads hams; Wm B Snydagn, 81 oil meal, Cook, Bliett & Co, 10 hhds sides: Ham & Gadelsh, 2 bbls whiskey; H Snyder, 5 do; H Asshaffer, 8 do; King, Blum & Co, 15 do; 12 boxes mustard; R E Sellers & Co; 15 boxes medicine; B L Fahnestock & Co, 3 do, 1 do drugs. S E Wart & Co, 10 tierces sugar cured hams; 5 hhds bacon sides, 30 bbls dried apples; Hays & Stewart 13 bdls leather W Johnson, 10 bbls oil; B A Fahnestock & Co, 2 bxs medicine; Snowden & Mason, 3 bxs castings; King & Pennock, 47 bales cotton, 2 bxs magnolia, 1 bdl peacom bushes; P Peterson, 100 bbls flour; H W Swiggen & Co, 5 bbls domestic; 1 hogshead; Biddle & Co, 3 bdls leather; G A Kelly & Co, 3 bxs medicine; W A Beck & Co, 1 tcs flaxseed, 6 sks rags; Clarke & Co, 468 bbls whisky, 880 bbls pork, 19 tcs hams, 2 rolls leather, 100 hhds bacon sides.

Zanesville.

PER EMMA GRAHAM.—400 bbls flour, 37 bbls eggs, 6 kegs lard, 1 box bees wax, 1 keg butter, 2 washing machines, 1 tub butter, 3 bxs leather, 2 rolls do, hds 2 tobacco, Clark & Co; 10 bbls eggs, 7 bbls flax seed, 1 keg onions, 1 box peaches, 4 bbls beans, 1 box butter, 1 bbl dried apples, 1 crate rags, 28 sacks flax seed, 29 sacks potatoes; 17 do corn, 1 bbl potatoes, Fetzer & Armstrong; 2 bbls wine, John Sifered & Co; 5 bbls flax seed; W B Snydam; 31 sacks do, Eriwer, Hamilton & Co; 100 bags feed, Voegtly & Kopp; 3 bbls eggs, 1 half bbl butter, Hoffman & Metzgar; 25 pkgs mdz, J Twiggs; 10 empty ale bbls, Spencer & McKay; 1 bbl fish, Reymer & Bro; 42 flour bbls, R T K & Co; 14 pkgs mdse, W P Beck & Co; 99 sks corn; Fleming & Steel; 36 oil bbls, W P Wooldridge; 100 oil bbls, Ardesco Oil Company; 9 pkgs mdse, 3 calves, Wm Miller; 3 pkgs mdse, B M Barth; 19 bbls glue, 21 bags scrap, 2 rolls leather, Flaccus, Fell & Co; 7 tuts Swiss cheese, P Baldinger; 10 head cattle, F Hass; 5 bbls oil, F Schofield; 1 lot h h goods, Mr Bean.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire
on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—VALUABLE Business Stand. No. 374 Penn street, opposite the C. & P. R. R. Freight Depot.
2-story Dwelling House, No. 96 Liberty street.
Desirable Building Site in East Liberty.
2 lots on Locust and Gibbon streets, Pittsburgh.
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my16 S. S. BRYAN, 59 Fourth street.

MACRELL & JOHNSON,
Attorneys at Law and Soldiers' Claim Agency,
No. 89 Grant street, three doors from corner of Fifth street. del

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Revenue		Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Cherokee	Dravo	St. Louis.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were seventeen feet six inches water in the channel and rising. The weather during the day was changeable.

CAPT. TODD has announced the new steamer Damsel for Nashville.

THE steamer St. Patrick arrived at Evansville with 700 bales of cotton from Memphis.

THE steamers Major Anderson, Jewess, Reserve and Leonidas were advertised to leave Cincinnati for this port on Monday.

THE tow-boat Ike Hammett arrived at Cairo with three barges, loaded with 1,000 bales of cotton, owned by Government.

THE fine packet Argonaut No. 2, Capt Porter, is announced for St. Louis and St. Paul. She will have dispatch.

THE steamer Emma Graham will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to Zanesville at 4 p. m. on Tuesday.

THERE is at this time thirteen new steamers being completed at our landing—many of them will be among the finest boats afloat.

THE favorite steamer Charmer, Capt. George D. Moore, is loading for St. Louis. This boat has superior accommodations, and clever and attentive officers. Our old friend, Capt. Murdock, presides in the office with credit to himself and with profit for the owners.

THE favorite steamer New York, Captain Lightner, is fast filling up for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. Dales, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE steamer Thistle is now in charge of Capt. Joseph Bates. We are proud to see our old friend promoted. He is a worthy man, and will do honor to those who have placed him in his present position. The Thistle is loading for Cincinnati and Louisville. Our old friend A. White will do the honors in the office.

THE fine packet Delaware will hereafter be commanded by Capt. Charles Stevens, a clever gentleman and a thorough steamboat man—one who has been brought up on the river. The Delaware is a first-class packet, and in charge of her present commander cannot fail to prove a source of revenue to her new owners. Our best wishes attend the new owners.

THE splendid passenger steamer Kenton, Captain Dunlap, leaves on this day for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. The Kenton is one of the best boats in the trade, has excellent speed, superior accommodations, and careful and experienced officers. Capt. Dunlap is one of the best officers of our acquaintance. He is a thorough steamboatman and a clever gentleman. He has hosts of friends and deserves them all. He is ably assisted by Capt. Sharp Hemphill, one of nature's noblemen. We don't wonder at the popularity of the Kenton.

THE St. Louis Union is mistaken in regard to the steamer Silver Cloud No. 2, he says: "The Silver Cloud No. 2 was rather an ancient sternwheeler, used on the Ohio, and worth about fifteen or eighteen thousand dollars, according to the present rate of steamboat stock. In ordinary times, such a boat would not be worth over seven thousand dollars. It is reported that she has been raised, and will go on the docks at Cairo for repairs." The Cloud is a new boat, and would command $40,000 any day. Will the Union make the proper correction.

BY reference to our advertising river column it will be perceived that the new and popular steamer Urilda, has been purchased by Capt. W. S. Evans, who takes command the present trip. It is the intention of the new owners to continue her in the Allegheny trade. Our acquaintance with Captain Evans extends back for many years, and it is a pleasure to take recommending him to our up river friends. They will find him honorable and upright in all his transactions, and his word can at all times be relied on. As Captain and Clerk in the Ohio river trade, he stood at the head of his profession. That he will maintain the same position in his new field of operations, we have not a shadow of a doubt. She will leave punctually at 4 p. m. for Oil City.

ST. LOUIS.

Saturday's *Republican* says:

We are pained to be obliged to record the death of Capt. Wm. N. Newell, an old and respectable citizen of St. Louis. This event took place at Maysville, Kentucky, on Thursday night. Capt. Newell was on a visit to his relatives in Maysville, and died very suddenly. He leaves a wife and other relatives in this city and a large circle of warm personal friends to mourn his loss.

Capt. Newell was formerly a steamboat commander, but of later years had been engaged in the steamboat agency business in this city. Two or three years since he retired from business.

Captain Newell was a man of generous impulses, and valued by those who knew him, for his integrity and his excellent social qualities.

The *Union* says:

During the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock yesterday morning the river rose about eleven inches at this point, and at dusk last evening it was still swelling, though at a very slow rate.

The Upper Mississippi is rising, and improving all the way down, and will soon be in fine boating order at all points.

The Illinois river cont nues rising, with an abundance of water for all navigable purposes.

The Cumberland river is again rising from the effects of late rains in that quarter.

The Missouri was falling, at last accounts, with no indications of a rise before next month.

The Arkansas river is again rising, its entire length.

White river is still rising and very full.

Business at the landing was somewhat more active yesterday, still leaving, however, plenty of chances for an improvement.

New Orleans tonnage is by no means diminishing, and nearly every boat that arrives is detained nearly two weeks before she can procure a return trip. The Sultana, Edward Walsh, Olive Branch, W. R. Arthur, and the Pauline Carroll are now at the wharf, while the Maria Denning and L. M. Kennett, are, no doubt, added to the list by this time.

The following are the ruling rates of freights to New Orleans:

Whisky and alcohol	$3 50 per barrel
Apples, onions and potatoes	1 50 "
Flour	1 50 "
Pork and beef	2 25 "
Pound freight	75 per hund.
Cattle, horses and mules	15 00 per head
Cabin passengers	30 00 "

To Natchez and way points the rate is about twenty-four per cent. higher.

CINCINNATI.

We condense the following from Monday's Commercial:

There is fifteen